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ALLIED MEETING CONCLUDED WITH COMPLETE UNITY

Joint Declaration Issued Rejecting Peace On Hertling's Terms

READY FOR ATTACK

Agreement Reached On Measures To Meet Coming German Offensive

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 3.—The Versailles conference rose yesterday afternoon.

Le Petit Parisien says that Lord Milner remains in Paris to confer with M. Clemenceau on the 4th concerning food supplies.

L'Echo de Paris states that a clear understanding was attained on what it was necessary to do to meet the forthcoming German attack.

The results of the conferences are summed up in the common declaration issued today by the representatives of the United States, France, Great Britain and Italy in which they emphasised that, after most careful perusal of the recent declarations of Count Hertling and Count Czernin, they have found nothing in them which agrees with the moderate terms expressed by the Allies.

Under such circumstances the War Council has resolved that its only duty is to ensure a most energetic continuation of their military effort through increasingly closer co-operation, in order to arrive at a peace established on the principles of freedom and justice.

The attributions of the Council have been enlarged and the principles of unity of policy and action laid down at Rapallo last November extended in a concrete and practical form. Complete understanding prevails both between the Governments and between the military chiefs.

London, February 4.—General satisfaction is expressed concerning the result of the Versailles Conference.

The unanimity of the Allies will enable them to meet the violence of the enemy's onset with confidence, with the knowledge that neither their strength or steadfastness can be shaken.

M. Clemenceau, the French Premier, who presided throughout, interviewed, said:

"For four days we worked and argued. The last day was decisive and even the most delicate points were settled."

GERMANS RECOGNISE THE UKRAINIAN RADA

Moved To Decision By Its Attitude Of Hostility To Trotsky

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, February 4.—After hearing the statement made by the representative of the Ukrainian Rada at Brest-Litovsk, in which the representative made a ferocious attack on the Maximalist leader Trotsky, the Central Powers' delegation decided to recognise the representatives of the Rada as entitled to speak for the Ukraine.

Dr. Eddy To Speak At Men's Meeting Friday

Dr. George Sherwood Eddy will speak on "The Moral Challenge of the War" at a tiffin to be given at 12.15 p.m. Friday at the Carlton Cafe by the American University Club. The meeting is for men only.

14 Planes Lost By Teutons In Italy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, February 4.—An official communique reports:

We brought down eight aeroplanes and the British brought down six yesterday.

Cleveland's Daughter To Wed British Officer



The engagement of Esther Cleveland, daughter of the late President, Grover Cleveland, to Captain Bosanquet, of the Coldstream Guards, was announced from London. It was confirmed in a formal statement by a representative of the National Security League, in which Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, Jr., of Princeton, N. J., Miss Cleveland's mother, is an active member.

CHANG WON'T ACCEPT COMMAND OF NORTH

Will Join Campaign Against South But Not As Head Of Forces

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, February 5.—General Chang Ching-yao, while agreeing to proceed to Hupeh, declines the post of Commander-in-Chief as he does not wish to take precedence of General Tsao Kun and General Chang Hsun-chi.

The Peking Cabinet sent a telegram Monday rejecting the request of the Consular body of Hankow that the city be exempted from any fighting between Northern and Southern troops, according to the Chinese press.

A joint memorandum by the provincial assemblies of Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Hupeh appeals to the Government to refrain from attacking Yochow. It says the several millions of people in the Yangtsze Valley will be endangered if the attack begins.

Hostilities in the vicinity of Wuchang have been suspended. Peace talk is again current following the arrival of General Tsao Kun.

General Yin Hung-shou, the new Commissioner appointed for the investigation of the military officers who fled from the battle front in Hunan and Hupeh, left Peking for Hupeh with 40 executioners and two companies of the Gendarmerie. He will begin by summoning Generals Fu Liang-tso, Wang Ching-chin, Fan Kuo-chang and Wang Ju-hsien to appear before him.

First Arms Shipment Made By Japan, Report

Delivered In Chinwangtao In Compliance With Secret Loan, Says Message

The first instalment of arms under the new Japanese Arms loan was delivered Monday at Chinwangtao by the Japanese representatives, say telegrams from Peking. The shipment consisted of 648 machine guns, 324 field guns, 50,000 rifles and 5,000,000 rounds of ammunition.

10 DEAD, 30 INJURED IN FRENCH EXPLOSION

Serious Damage Done To Munitions Works But Powder Magazine Is Saved

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 3.—Ten persons have been killed and thirty injured in an explosion and fire at the munition works at Moulins. Serious damage was done but the adjacent powder magazine was saved.

China's Need Of Vocational Training Is Emphasised By Educators Meeting Here

Addresses Point Lack Of Proper Industrial Schooling As Educational Conference Opens

Educators from the provinces of Kiangsu, Anhui and Chekiang, representing most of the Christian Missionary educational institutions in those provinces, and about seventy-five in number, gathered at Martyrs' Memorial Hall, Chinese Y. M. C. A. building at 9 a.m. yesterday for the opening of the three-days' annual conference of the East China Educational Association.

Papers, talks and special sectional meetings marked the day's program, the first session ending in a combined meeting of the Association and the Shanghai Missionary Society at Union Church last evening, when music and refreshments were in evidence and Dr. A. J. Bowen, president of Nanking University, spoke on "Educational Changes."

The meeting opened with devotional exercises, conducted by the Rev. Frank D. Gamewell, general secretary of the Association.

Vocational Education Taken Up

Vocational Education in China formed the subject for the first paper of the meeting. Dr. P. W. Kuo, president of the Government Normal College at Nanking, author of the paper was unable, owing to illness, to attend and the paper was read for him by Dr. Fong F. Sec. The great necessity for vocational training and the necessity for raising its plane were emphasised by Dr. Kuo.

Following this Dr. Chiang, secretary of the National Association for Vocational Training, spoke of that association, telling of aims to found branches in all of the provincial capitals and to open schools. It is hoped, he said, to open a school in Shanghai in July or August of this year, specialising in the training of mechanicians and woodworkers. The Ministry of Finance has already granted a sum of $5,000 for the work and the province of Kiangsu has promised $3,000 annually. Dr. J. A. Silsby told of the work along these lines being done by the Lowrie Institute at the South Gate. A local manufacturer, he reported, has given $1,000 a year to the school and the Chinese of the Philippines have donated 10,000 pesos.

Dr. Bowen's Speech

The great economic inadequacy of missionary education in China today was emphatically pointed out by Dr. Bowen in his talk before the Missionary Society and Educational Association at their joint gathering in Union Church Hall last evening. The speaker at the outset outlined the growing realisation in Western lands of the importance of change in educational systems and directed attention to the interest and influence which the State is taking in this all important work.

"The needs of the state," he said, "the needs of our cities, the needs growing out of changing ideals regarding work and leisure, the needs growing out of economic pressure—the whole needs of modern life, make industrial education the most important problem of present day public education in the Home lands. It is even more pressingly so of education in China. The old education was inadequate in 1900: the so-called 'new education' that was substituted for the old, is perhaps more acutely inadequate in 1918.

"It still is merely education for the favored few; it still is education only in the head; the hand is still quite as untrained, except in the forming of English words—and that usually at the expense of Chinese words. Outside of a few notable exceptions our education is the 'liberal,' traditional type, for the so-called 'upper' classes—for those who are not, or who decide they are not, obliged to engage in manual labor for their own support. The great farming classes, the multitudes of the merchant and commercial classes, the artisan and industrial classes, the common laborer or coolie classes—that is, the vast majority of Chinese manhood—are almost totally untouched by an education specifically designed to train them for that particular calling to which by custom and by economic and family pressure they are bound. Any specialised education that they get for their life work is very meager indeed, and such education lies almost entirely outside the scope and plans of present missionary education, and almost as nearly so outside of government and public educational plans and practices.

Present Ideals A Survival

"The present ideals that obtain in China are largely the survival of the old style literary, book learning, and of the quarter of a century old English and American general cultural type. We now teach the rudiments of Chinese and of West-

(Continued on Page 5)

Liang Shih-Yi Pardoned By Mandate Of Feng

Chow Tze-chi And Chu Chi-chien, Monarchist's Associates, Also Forgiven

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, February 5.—A mandate states that General Tsao Kun, the Military Governor of Chihli, and others have telegraphed that the situation has become more and more complicated and it is difficult to find men of ability. Some time ago an order was issued for the arrest of Liang Shih-yi, Chu Chi-chien and Chow Tze-chi but during the attempt to restore a monarchy by Chang Hsun last July these three men rendered good service to the country. It is therefore requested that the Government shall deal leniently with them and restore their liberty.

The order for the arrest of these three men is hereby cancelled.

CHINA'S RECOGNITION ASKED BY SIBERIA

Waichiaopu Gets Telegram From New Government At Tomsk, Is Report

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, February 5.—It is understood that the Waichiaopu has received a telegram from the Siberian Government at Tomsk asking for recognition and repudiating the action of the Bolsheviki.

Medhurst College Observes Speech Day

Mr. E. C. Pearce And Mr. Hsu Chien Make Principal Addresses

Tribute to the work of the London Missionary Society, founders of Medhurst College, was paid by Mr. E. C. Pearce, chairman of the Municipal Council, at the speech day exercises of the college yesterday.

Mr. Pearce traced the history of the college since its establishment in 1898. He also spoke of the life of Dr. Medhurst, particularly his work in China from the date of his arrival in 1835 on the sailing vessel Huron. He concluded with an appeal that the students similarly devote their lives to the service of their follow-men.

Mr. Hsu Chien, former Vice-Minister of Justice, was the other principal speaker on the program. He addressed the assembly in Chinese on the "Aim of a College Education," criticising students in general for making participation in politics their only aim.

The report of the headmaster, the Rev. E. J. Malpas, for the past year indicated progress in every department of the college. Announcement was made of the successful passage of two of the students at the Hongkong University matriculation examinations, one of them winning a $650 scholarship for four years, and of six other students in the junior examinations.

Mrs. Prentice distributed the certificates and prizes awarded to students of the English and Chinese departments and was herself presented with a beautiful floral basket. Several recitations were given by the students.

At the conclusion of the program the Rev. Charles E. Darwent expressed a vote of thanks on behalf of the audience to Mrs. Prentice and the two principal speakers.

These French Guns Disappear After They Bark



This type of French disappearing gun is used effectively along the entire French front. The picture also gives an idea of the difficulty encountered when these guns are to be moved quickly to follow up an advance.

AMERICAN WOMEN HEAR PHILIPPINES PROGRAM

Music, Talks And Pictures Of The Islands At Woman's Club Meeting

Filipino music, the characteristics and development of the Filipino woman and pictures of types and points of interest in the Philippines made up an interesting program at the American Woman's Club meeting at the Carlton yesterday.

Mrs. S. W. Squires was leader for the day and gave an interesting talk on the "Woman of the Philippines," illustrating her talk with stereopticon slides covering a wide range of the life and characteristics of the Island peoples. She told of how eagerly the Philippines has taken to education since the American occupation and of the advance the Filipina has made from her former state of subjection and hard work. The speaker also touched on the individual characteristics of the numerous tribes of the Islands, from the barbaric Igorrotes to the most advanced of the tribal branches.

Preceding and leading up to Mrs. Squires' talk was a paper read by Mrs. McCoy treating with the history of the Philippines and their peoples from early times up through the Spanish occupation.

Beginning the program were two selections of Filipino music by Mr. Tollentino and Mr. Cruz, on piano and violin, while Mrs. Bradley sang a Filipino waltz song, accompanied by Mr. Tollentino.

The program was preceded by a short business meeting. Mrs. Lacy, who presided, reported that the Executive Board had received and accepted the resignation of Mrs. J. J. Connell, who expects to leave shortly. Mrs. Holcomb has been appointed to fill her place on the Board.

Mr. Kulp, of the Shanghai Baptist College, addressed the meeting, asking that the Club give $400 for the salary and expenses of a woman social worker for the Yangtszepoo cotton milling district, to work in conjunction with the Yangtszepoo Social Center. It was moved that the matter be referred to the Executive Board with favorable commendation.

The Weather

Overcast, with threatening rain. The maximum temperature yesterday was 50.7 and the minimum 42.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 43.5 and the 19.4.

BIG GERMAN OFFENSIVE AWAITED MOMENTARILY

Lull Before The Storm Is Ending, Says Reuter's Correspondent

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 4.—Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters wires:

"Amid side-shows, like artillery bombardments and encounters between patrols, there exists a general sense of expectancy of dramatic developments, which are momentarily awaited. The lull before the storm seems to be ending."

The special correspondent of the Daily Telegraph estimates that the Germans now have 180 divisions in the West, of which 115 are in the line, or an increase of about forty divisions as compared with the campaign in 1917.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported at noon:

We raided the enemy trenches eastward of Hargicourt.

There have been hostile artillery bombardments at Lens and northeastward of Gavrelle.

Our aeroplanes yesterday dropped four tons of bombs on various targets, including the railway-station and sidings at Valenciennes. They fired several thousand rounds at the enemy in his trenches and back-areas.

We brought down five enemy machines and drove down five. One of ours is missing.

Our machines bombed the enemy's aerodromes and billets last night.

The Admiralty issues the following communique:

Yesterday our aircraft bombed the aerodrome at Houttave. We brought down one enemy machine and drove down two out of control. Two of ours are missing.

Paris, February 4.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

After a violent artillery preparation the Germans yesterday evening attempted to attack in the sector west of Fresnes but were easily repulsed.

Between January 21 and 31 thirteen enemy aeroplanes were brought down while fifteen others, seriously damaged, fell out of control in their own lines.

Japanese Rice Crop Above Average In 1917

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, February 4.—The rice crop for 1917 totalled 54,653,057 koku, or 1,628,789 koku over the average.

GERMAN STRIKERS MUST GO BACK OR FACE EXECUTION

Factories Put Under Complete Military Control, Says Telegram

WORKERS COWED

Gradually Returning To Work Under Threats, London Hears

DITTMANN TRIED

Socialist Leader Given Five Year In Prison By Court Martial

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, February 4.—A telegram states that the Military Commander of the Berlin District has issued a proclamation declaring the important factories under complete military control. Employees will be court-martialled unless they resume work on Monday morning and courts-martial in Berlin are authorised to pass sentences of death, execution to occur within twenty-four hours after sentence.

Amsterdam, February 4.—A telegram from Berlin announces that the military authorities are summoning to the colors all soldiers on leave and men recalled from the army for essential trades who participated in the strike.

The Vorwaerts states that the trial of the Socialist Deputy Herr Dittmann has begun before an extraordinary court-martial.

A telegram from Berlin states that the Socialist Deputy, Herr Dittmann, has been sentenced to five years confinement in a fortress for attempted high-treason and also to two months imprisonment for resisting the authorities.

A telegram from Trieste announces that the workers in the shipyard and factory struck yesterday but resumed work today after an interview with the Governor.

London, February 4.—It is very difficult to obtain an accurate view of the strike situation in Germany, but it appears at the moment that the threats of calling in the strikers have had the desired effect and work is gradually being resumed.

The Commander of the Berlin district threatens to inflict a year's imprisonment for any further participation or direction in a strike.

American War Relief Association Shipping Goods To Red Cross

The American War Relief Association shipped last week 7 cases of garments to New York, from where they will be immediately shipped to the American Red Cross in France. Since making this shipment on January 30, they have finished and have ready for shipment enough to fill several additional cases.

On Saturday mornings in future no work will be done in the American Women's War Relief Work rooms but the following garments, cut and ready for making, will be given out and finished garments may also be returned at the same time: Bed-jackets, Pajamas, Bed-socks, Bandage socks, Wool.

Wool will be given out also every Tuesday and Thursday mornings from 10 to 12 o'clock.

Arrangements have been made whereby pajamas will be turned out for $8.00 per dozen for the complete suits. All those who wish to do so may make contributions to be used in this way if they do not wish to take the work home.

It has been decided to arrange for neighborhood circles to do war relief work as much time will be saved in this way. A circle has been established already at St. John's University, Mrs. Sailor leader, and at the Shanghai Baptist College, Mrs. White being the leader.

Mrs. Cabeldu, Kalee Hotel, has been appointed chairman of the Shanghai Neighborhood Circles and it is requested that anyone interested in this work will correspond with her. Mrs. Cabeldu will be in the work rooms, 18B Kiangse Road, every Tuesday and Saturday morning, to give out necessary materials and receive finished garments from the neighborhood circles. The full detail regarding plan of work may be secured from her.

COMMERCIAL BANK TO HAVE NEW QUARTERS

Chinese Financial Institution Moving Into Big Building At Peking And Kiangse Roads

Originated as a by-product of the Chekiang Railway twelve years ago, the National Commercial Bank, now a progressive and independent institution, will move from its present office on Nanking Road and carry on business on a larger scale in its new Tls. 200,000 home on Peking and Kiangse Roads after the Chinese New Year.

The new spacious building of reinforced concrete, a structure which took three years to complete, is equipped with all the modern appliances of a first class bank. It occupies more than a mow and a half of land and is the first Chinese Bank to be installed with safety deposit vaults imported from the United States. They are expected to be ready for rent when the bank reopens for business on February 15.

The bank has had an interesting history. When it was inaugurated in 1905, it was the mere financial organ of the Chekiang Railway. Later it was incorporated as a limited company with the railway administration holding one half of the share scripts and individual shareholders buying up the balance.

When the railway was handed over to government ownship on the inauguration of the Republic, the bank secured its independence, the individual shareholders buying out all the shares owned by the railway.

The bank has its head office in Shanghai, with branches in Peking, Tientsin, Hangchow and Hankow and agencies in Mukden and Harbin. The manager of the local office is Mr. Shen Cho-shu, while its sub-managers are Messrs. C. C. Yang and C. C. Hsu.

Decorations Awarded To Submarine Crews

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, February 4.—On the occasion of the anniversary of the commencement of ruthless submarine warfare, the Kaiser has created a special decoration for the crews of submarines and has awarded the highest class of the Order pour. le Merite to Admiral von Scheer.

QUARANTINE STATION PLANNED FOR NANKOU

Dr. Chen And Dr. Jouvelet Leave Peking To Direct Prevention Work

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, February 5.—Dr. Chen and Dr. Jouvelet have left for Nankou to organise a quarantine station there.

ALUMNI BANQUET TONIGHT

A reception and banquet for alumni of the Christian colleges in China will be held at the Chinese Y.M.C.A., 120 Szechuen Road, at 6 p.m. this evening. It is expected that over 200 alumni will be present. There will be songs and speeches and the assembly will adjourn to Martyr's Memorial Hall at 8.15 to listen to the lecture by Dr. G. Sherwood Eddy.

Bandits Add To Woes Of A Hard Winter In Laichowfu Destrict

China Press Correspondence

Laichowfu, Shantung, January 25.—This part of Shantung has been in the grasp of a hard winter. Some snow has been on the ground for a month. Many are finding it hard to get along. There is a good deal of restlessness among travelers, on account of frequent robberies on the roads. Recently a young man came in here almost bare; he had been stripped of most of his possessions in broad daylight. A short time since, also in daylight, five li north of here, a band of men held up the mail courier, opened the bags, took out valuable papers, and, it was said, $80 which was being sent to pay off the employes in the post office. In two hours they held up many others. The matter was reported to the official, but nothing has come of it. If government business can command no safety, it is a sure thing that the ordinary wayfarer will have no protection.

The boarding schools of the American Baptist Mission recently closed their sessions with appropriate exercises. The Middle School for boys had two graduates, who spoke on very patriotic themes. Others managed a religious cantata very well. The girls presented Miss Laura White's "No Room In The Inn" with great credit to a crowded house.

News Brevities

A dozen houses were destroyed and as many shops were damaged at a fire on Kung Woo Road, Chapei, yesterday morning at 2.23 o'clock. A hand pump was sufficient to put out a fire yesterday morning at E. 873 Burkill Road where the roof of a cookhouse was found to be in flames.

* * *

The problem of improvement of sericiculture in China will be discussed at a meeting at 5 o'clock this afternoon of the Foreign Silk Association. The Commercial Attaches of the United States, Great Britain and France and representatives of the White Silk Guild and the Steam Filatures and Cocoon Merchants' Guild also will be present.

* * *

Mr. A. H. G. Jackson, of the firm of Hornby and Wright, Hongkong, passed away last Thursday after a brief illness of typhoid, according to Southern papers. Mr. Jackson came to the Far East about eight years ago and joined the law firm of Johnson, Stokes and Master, but later gave up his legal practice. He was a member of the committee of the Hongkong Exchange at the time of his death.

* * *

A reception in honor of Sa Grandeur Monseigneur Henri Lecroart, the newly consecrated Bishop of Southeast Chihli, will be held in the Shanghai Catholic Circle, at 5.30 p.m. today.

* * *

Mr. N. C. Home is to give a lecture on "Gold and Silver" at the meeting of the Union Church Literary and Social Guild to be held in the Union Church lecture hall this evening.

* * *

The annual general meeting of members of the Shanghai Country Club will be held today at 6 p.m. in the Club House.

JAPANESE HERO DEAD

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, February 4.—Admiral Akiyama, who achieved fame in the Battle of the Sea of Japan in the Russo-Japanese war as one of Admiral Togo's Staff, died on Monday of appendicitis.

SUES DIVORCED WIFE FOR CUSTODY OF CHILDREN

German Subject Brings Action Against Former Spouse And Her Husband

A German subject, Adolf Uhlhorn, brought civil action in the Mixed Court yesterday against his former wife, Sophie Haas, and her husband, Joseph Haas, for custody of two children. The case was heard by Assessor Byrne and Magistrate Li and, at conclusion of the hearing, was adjourned until the decree of divorce of the principals can be produced from Chefoo.

The plaintiff, who was formerly in the Customs here, stated that he was married in Germany in 1909 and that in 1912, after he had been transferred to Chefoo, his wife got a divorce and custody of the children under false pretenses, alleging that he constantly quarrelled with her. Mrs. Haas testified that the divorce was obtained for that cause and that she was married to the other defendant at the German Consulate here. The Assessor said that it was difficult to proceed with the case without a copy of the decree of divorce, since the German court was at that time perfectly competent to grant it.

One of the children was in court, the other being ill.

Mr. Uhlhorn testified that he had agreed to his wife's obtaining custody of the children at the time of the divorce, since German law accorded children under 6 years to the mother. He said he had tried to get a copy of the decree through the Dutch officials but had not been able to do so. His petition alleges that Joseph Haas illtreats the children. Mrs. Haas countered this with the statement that her former husband had illtreated the youngest child.

The Assessor stated that since the court had only the word of one against another the case would be adjourned to give opportunity for securing a copy of the decree from Chefoo.

WUHU RECREATION CLUB HAS FORMAL OPENING

China Press Correspondence

Wuhu, China, January 31.—At six o'clock this evening the Wuhu Recreation Club was formally inaugurated in its own new quarters on The Bund near the Butterfield and Swire godowns. There were eighteen men present representing the various business interests and mission societies located in Wuhu. Mr. D. Abby was elected chairman. A proposed constitution was read and adopted and a managing committee of five was elected by the charter members present. This committee according to constitution will elect its own officers and have full control of the club and its property and activities.

The club house is in stuccoed, bungalow style, with large veranda on the south and west overlooking the proposed tennis courts and the river. The building and its construction are the gift to the club of Butterfield and Swire, agents of the China Navigation Co., Ltd. The elegant furniture and equipment, including a billiard table from India and tennis courts to be constructed as soon as weather conditions permit, are the combined gift of the following four firms who have representatives in Wuhu: Asiatic Petroleum Co., British-American Tobacco Co., Jardine, Matheson and Co. and The Standard Oil Co. of New York. The club rooms include a library-reading-room, kitchen, card room, billiard room, and bar. Wuhu has a reputation for its absence of any suitable social diversion, so the club with its cozy quarters and opportunities for social intercourse and outdoor recreation is cordially welcomed by the foreign community here.

Members elected to serve as the executive committee are:

Mr. D. Abbey, Butterfield and Swire Co.; Capt. R. John, Jardine Matheson and Co.; Mr. N. S. Naper, Asiatic Petroleum Co.; Mr. R. A. Schilling, Standard Oil Co. of N. Y., Mr. A. G. Wallas, Chinese Maritime Customs Service.

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RUSSIA MUST WORK IT OUT FOR HERSELF

This Is The Opinion Of Charles R. Crane, Back In Washington

PEACE EFFORT TO FAIL

Lenin-Trotsky Regime, With Five Crises On Its Hands, Can Hardly Survive

By David Lawrence

Washington, December 26.—Charles R. Crane, member of the American Mission to Russia, dropped in at the White House today and brought with him some welcome optimism. After leaving Russia, Mr. Crane visited the British and French fronts, and spent three days with Gen. Pershing at American headquarters.

"What may we expect of Russia?" I asked him.

"Of course, it is difficult to keep in touch with a situation that is so rapidly changing, and there is very little the United States can do to affect it. No artificial aid can be given. Russia must work the thing out herself, as the best thing we can do is to let her alone, keeping up, of course, our Red Cross work and our aid through the Railroad Commission. When a government emerges that seems to have a reasonable chance of succeeding, we can throw our support to it."

"Will the peace negotiations between Germany and the Lenin-Trotsky regime be successful"

"I don't see how they can be," replied Mr. Crane, "Ever since the outbreak of the revolution the popular cry has been no annexations. The attempt has been made to have all the nations adopt that as a world doctrine, but I don't believe Germany is going to make peace with Russia without obtaining some territory."

Present Rule Not To Last

"Do you believe the Trotsky regime will last?

"I do not—in fact, there are just five crises going on in Russia at this moment, all of which tend to weaken the hand of Trotsky. I mean the military crisis, the food crisis, the transportation crisis, the industrial crisis and the political crisis. Of course, you may regard them all as aspects of the same problem, but each seems to be getting worse as time goes on. I think the Russian problem in some respects is a greater problem than the war itself, especially for the future. Think of 180,000,000 people living in a state of anarchy."

"What is Ambassador Francis doing in the situation?"

"The Ambassador is playing his part skilfully. I think he is the best diplomat in Petrograd."

"What kind of a man is Trotsky?"

"Well, I'll tell you a little story that might illustrate: When I got back from Russia, I went back into the kitchen of my house to tell some of my Russian servants of the things I had seen. My cook said: 'Did you see anything of Trotsky over there?' I said, 'Yes; I went over on the boat with him.' 'Well,' she said, 'he owes me ten dollars,' and another maid broke in and added: 'And he owes me twenty,' and I discovered that in a little Russian club in New York the same Trotsky had managed to collect quite a little fund to make his return journey to Russia."

Excellent Spirit Of Allied Troops

Mr. Crane spoke enthusiastically of his visit to England and France.

"Of course, there's pessimism here and there, but the strange thing was that the lowest note we heard was in the House of Commons, and the highest in the trenches. The spirit of the troops is magnificent. I talked with the British and French commanders. They have now worked out a theory of offence and defence with which they are very well satisfied, and I had an opportunity to see the plans executed in one assault wherein the French, although the attacking party, lost only 7,000 men, while the Germans lost 30,000. I am quite certain our allies can hold their own until we get over there in full force."

"What does General Pershing think of the outlook?"

"I spent three days with him. I was the only visitor at the time, and I had several long talks with him. He is content and calm and is happy over the splendid relationships built up with our allies. I asked him if he had any complaint to make, if he needed anything. He said: 'No, I haven't a complain to make, and you can tell the folks back home that I think Mr. Baker is the best Secretary of War we have ever had. He is a man of quick decision, and that is what we need.'"

Mr. Crane said the morale of the Allied troops was fine, and that the American troops particularly looked well and eager for the fight.

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Imagine the care and skill required to cut the airplane wings here shown. Each one of the scores of separate pieces has been cut out to exact measurement on the principle of standardization introduced into airplane production by the United States, and must be fitted together with the other sections into the stout wing which will soon be carrying an American airman over the German trenches. Uncle Sam has secured the services of the finest automobile body and furniture factories in the country, where this part of the work can be completed and the finished product sent on to some central point for assembling. Thousands of expert wood workers, cabinet makers and boat makers are being taken into the air service for somewhat similar work in the big airdromes behind the lines in France.

U.S. AIR INVASION FEARED BY TEUTONS

Munition Explosions And Unrest Reported By London Times Correspondent

Amsterdam, Jan. 2.—Great nervousness is felt throughout Germany, especially in the more exposed parts, over the reported American intention to invade Germany by air. This subject is universally discussed in Germany, where efforts are being made to calm the uneasiness of the population by declarations that it is an American bluff.

There are the best of reasons for knowing that the Entente air raid reprisals are having a most salutary effect in awakening the population to a sense of the seriousness of the consequences produced by the Germans' ruthless air raid policy. Only by this means can the German home population be brought to realise their rulers' mistakes. Every Entente air raid is a valuable educational influence in this direction.

Reports Of Explosions

Reports of explosions in Germany are increasingly numerous, notwithstanding the efforts of the German authorities to suppress them. A Karlsruhe despatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung says that a few days ago an explosion occurred at Kirchbumwasen, in Philipp Holzmann's factories, presumably caused by improper manipulation during the production of ammunition. The fire was followed by an explosion in which three were killed and five injured. The damage was relatively slight.

Experience shows that these notices are never inserted in the German press unless it is felt necessary to reassure the public. Slight explosions are left unreported and large explosions, causing much damage, generally are reported in terms similar to the above.

Singularly enough, the Dutch papers contain a report from the Mannheim Volksstimme of an explosion in munition factories at Kirschbaum, near Forbach, in which many were killed and injured. A fire occurred after the explosion and extended to the great storehouses, which were destroyed. Apparently this explosion, which evidently was serious, is identical with that reported from Karlsruhe as slight.

These repeated explosions are causing anxiety in military quarters because of the interference with the supply of munitions thereby occasioned and beacuse of a spirit of unrest prevailing in the districts where they occur. This has been acute, since the frost began, with the attendant suffering and the paralysis of potato transportation, which is occasioning great hardship.

Poor Financial Outlook

Reviewing the economic year of 1917, the Rheinische Westfaelische, which uncompromisingly declaring that militarism must assert its predominance in the long run, and that the German empire remains flourishing, admits that anxieties connected with Germany's future economic life are certainly not wanting. It points out the enormous increase in the wages of the working class, accompanied by increased prices, while the salaried officials' remuneration has remained unchanged.

Unquestionably great suffering exists among this large class of persons with small, fixed incomes. It is universally admitted now that the system of maximum prices is a failure. The fair and equal distribution of provisions it was intended to promote is nonexistent, owing to rampant violations of the law.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks, Germany professes to look with confidence on the coming struggle on the west, where the Kaiser appears to be taking a personal interest in the preparations for battle, having apparently revived his ambition, expressed in the earlier stages of the war, "I mean to do what Napoleon couldn't do. I mean to take Dover and Calais."

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I am Sr Your most Obed.t Hble Serv.t

P.S. My Lords & Capt.n Jones are arrived in James River and I thank you for your diligence in sending them

G.o Washington

Facsimile of letter from George Washington November 25th 1759



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MEN, MORE MEN, IS NEED IN ENGLAND

Man Power Requirements Of Various War Activities Are Sketched

ISLAND MUST DO MORE

Skilled Labor Also Must Help, Since All Workmen Now Are Skilled

By Charles Watney
(The Japan Advertiser).

London, Dec. 12.—The justification for all I have written on the question of man power has appeared in the papers this week. They are all full of the topic. Across one paper I notice the words "Everything must give way to man power." These seven words occupy 18 inches of space. The more sober and serious papers, which cannot indulge in headlines, devote special attention in their columns to this theme, in which the Northcliffe organs are, as usual very much to the front.

Up to the present moment nothing has been chronicled as to what exactly the Cabinet intends to do, for the very good reason that it cannot make up its mind. Some people seem to think it is an easy problem. On the contrary. The Navy took 50,000 men this week—at least it asked for them—and the House of Commons agreed, but that is quite another thing to finding them. Does it ever occur to you how difficult it is to turn landsmen at short notice into sailors?

Landsmen In Sea Work

I was speaking this week to the Commander of a converted warship which had been convoying vessels over long stretches of sea. By the way, two of his journeys brought in 20 and 25 vessels respectively in perfect safety. I asked him what type of sailor he was getting.

"They come direct from the Crystal Palace," he said, "and many of them when they step on board have never seen the sea let alone a ship. They do marvellously well. Of course they are frightfully ill, and I remember one night when I was on the bridge, I saw a man descending from the crow's nest 80 feet high. He had just been relieved, and he came down the rigging very carefully, stopping at almost every step, and even putting his arms round the rope ladder in a way I knew no regular seaman would do. He had to come up to the bridge to report, and I said to him 'You look pretty bad. What were you before you came on board?' He said 'I was a schoolmaster.' I said 'I would rather you did not meet with an accident while on my ship, so you had better go sick,' and I sent for the Petty Officer of the watch and told him that the man was ill and that he ought not to send these beginners up aloft in the teeth of an Atlantic gale. Not altogether to my surprise, and very much to my gratification, the sailor himself objected, saying he did not want to go sick, that he would soon get all right again, and that he did not want to be treated differently from anybody else. That is the spirit of the men we are getting nowadays."

I tell this story because it is illustrative of the task we have in adapting man power to the needs of the Nation. It is wonderful what a large measure of success we achieve. It simply shows that although a large number of us have elected to follow some calling in life most of us could do very well in another. Any way we have all got to face the possibility.

Need For Men At Front

Last night speaking at Bedford, Mr. Winston Churchill dealt with our war aims, and remarked, "Our reserves of manhood are still large." I do not think this is an unfair statement. The question though is are they large enough? Remember the calls now being made for men on the Western Front. For the last ten days Germany has been rushing men over to Flanders and Northern France from the Russian Front. At a low computation she must have moved 250,000 men. They are all going to be hurled at some point of our line, possibly without prior artillery fire, since they may imagine that they can repeat the surprise which they undoubtedly effected to the South of Cambrai.

As you know we evacuated Bourlon Wood and one or two other places because it was a dangerous salient, enfiladed on both sides by the Germans as well as in front. We withdrew our men in safety, but it was a very close thing. We have now taken up our position along the captured section of the Hindenburg line, and here apparently we are awaiting the coming attack, though it by no means follows that the fighting will be on this particular section of the front.

There have already been three great German drives in this war;—the first against the Russians, the second against the French at Verdun, the third against the Italians, and the fourth will be against ourselves. Battles like these are obviously extremely sanguinary. I do not suppose that even if we hold our line intact as substantially I think we shall, our casualties will be less than 100,000. Yet it is quite easy provided you are willing to sacrifice enough men to capture a portion of a hostile line. The Germans are always so willing, and, therefore, in the coming battle there may be here and there a temporary loss, but it need perturb no one. We have been sending over reinforcements heavily, and from what I hear we are quite ready. Much depends on the weather. After about a fortnight's fine, dry weather, there has been a certain amount of rain, and campaigning will not be so easy as it was at Cambrai.

Yet the enemy cannot wait. We know perfectly well that he has to force the pace of fighting to save himself from economic disaster. In Austria the food supplies will barely last over Christmas, and in some places the people have been for weeks without bread. In Germany the situation is better, but their privations are very much more than ours; indeed a comparison would be stupid, because apart from the difficulties of obtaining certain things we have really not much to complain of if we are willing to use substitutes.

Army In Italy Needs Men

The Western Front is only one of our preoccupations in respect of man power. East Africa very fortunately has ceased to perturb us, although we shall be more reassured when the fugitive Germans on Portuguese soil have been captured. Mesopotamia ought to be easily reinforced from India, and so to a considerable extent ought the army in Palestine. We alone can reinforce the Army at Salonica, and there is no doubt that it will need reinforcing, for if the Germans make a great concerted attack against it no one is quite sure what will happen. Our chief hope lies in the fact that the Bulgarians do not care to fight outside their own country, and at the present moment are not too pro-German. We have, too, to reinforce the army in Italy. Our troops are now in the front line, and although it is believed that the enemy has now shot his bolt and that the advent of winter will make the position of part of his army extremely precarious, there is still certain to be a good deal of hard fighting. We have sent, so we think, at least 150,000 men; they took with them all their guns and munitions, and we chose some of our best troops which we took from the West.

Above you have the drain on the Army and Navy, a drain which we can meet by drawing heavily on the huge force still in this country. We are bound to keep a large force here because the risk of invasion is not wholly removed, and although the Volunteers are very numerous and fairly well trained, they could not put up a fight against a large army of regulars. The military and naval side of the man power question is however only one which is perturbing Sir Auckland Geddes, the Director of National Service, whose Department is responsible for feeding every applicant with labor. All he can do is to estimate his total supply and make a pro rata distribution. The Department of Munitions is still asking for vast numbers of men. Civil industries are threatening to close down if any more people are taken away from them. What is he to do? He must look for sources of supply, or help, elsewhere.

Count More And More On America

As I explained last week we have to count more and more on America. We also have to put our trust in Foreign Office activity in support of military effort. What though can we do ourselves? We can raise the age limit to 45, as some of the papers have suggested we shall do, but which I very much doubt.

We can introduce consciption in Ireland, and this is far more likely. The British public would be altogether in favor of this step, and if Mr. Lloyd George appealed to the country in support of it he would be more than successful. There would be a certain amount of initial opposition in Ireland mostly of an artificial kind, and though at the start Cromwellian methods might be necessary the people as a whole would soon accept the change. I think we all now see the absurdity of imploring Canada and Australia to adopt conscription when we dare not do it at home in Ireland. Some of the papers have been campaigning in support of conscription in the Dominions with almost blatant indecency, and yet if you substitute in the publications for the particular Dominion the words "Ireland" the criticisms would apply with perfectly equal force.

We can, too, of course draw men from a certain number of existing industries, but we are actually sending back to the coal mines expert labor now with the army. The shipyards can spare nobody. We can only take unskilled labor from other walks of life. Yet now there is very little that is unskilled. In three years most people can learn a trade and I fancy that one of the industrial lessons of the war is that much bunkum has been talked about the sacro-sanctity of skilled labor. It is very much as though we had discovered the motive power behind the Delphic Oracle. At the present moment the Cabinet does not seem able to make up its mind on the exact needs for men, and until they do that Sir Auckland Geddes naturally cannot decide how they are to be obtained. I doubt, therefore, whether we shall soon get a clear statement.

RUSSIA PRESENTS FINE FIELD FOR JAPANESE

After War Japanese Industry Should Outstrip Germans, Says Paris Temps

THUS SAVING CEREALS

New York Sun, Commenting On Diet Speeches, Sees Omen For Future Peace

Paris, January 26.—The Temps, the most influential of French newspapers, approves the declarations of Count Terauchi and Viscount Motono and adds that besides the military problems which these declarations involve, other questions arise from the present situation in Russia.

The Temps points out that the Russian peasants, in exchange for their foodstuffs, are refusing paper money, but ask for manufactured goods such as leather, hardware, cotton stuffs, etc.

After the war there will be only one way to move Russian cereals. That is to be in a position to supply Russian farmers with what they need, which fact it greatly embarrassing the Central Powers as they have not sufficient raw materials nor labor.

Could not Japan's industry, asks the Temps, which is so prosperous, outstrip the Austro-Germans in the Russian market. The stocks of cereals would then have more chance to escape the enemy's grip.

Le Journal, commenting on the declarations of Count Terauchi and Viscount Motono, says:

"Japanese intervention is amply justified by the activity of the Bolsheviki who, after they had been severely repressed by the Chinese at Harbin, attempted to capture Vladivostok.

"The Japanese have laid down the principle that they regard themselves as the guardians of good order in the Far East and they know how to execute their mission.

"By so doing the Empire of the Rising Sun construes correctly its obligation toward the Allies. It is obviously a question of capital interest for the powers of the Entente that good order be maintained at the outlet and all along the Trans-Siberian railway. Japan alone is entitled to undertake such a great task."

Good Omen For Future Peace

New York, January 27. The Sun, in an editorial on America's satisfaction over Viscount Motono's address, says:

"It is a fortunate thing for the future of the world's peace and for the happiness and prosperity of the two highly civilised nations facing across the Pacific that one of the by-products of the world war will be fuller appreciation of the essential solidarity of the intellect and ethical concept of the two races."

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New Education Needed By Modern China, Is Advice

(Continued from Page 1)

ern learning because they are the indispensable beginnings of any sort of education, of course, but the way we teach them and the most obvious thing they prepare for is further liberal and cultural training.

"There is as distinct a divorce between the book learning of our schools and the vital out-of-school life and the learning from environment, as there was under the old system; we are still failing to make the latter contribute to and enrich and vitalise and make practical the former. I do no doubt but that, for example, in Nanking, we have scores of boys in our schools from weaving or spinning home-factories, yet not one thing taught by us in the school, except the ability to read and write, contributes specifically in making the boy a more skilled or more productive weaver later.

Studies And Life

"All of the boys' studies and plays are planned without the slightest reference to his home life or probable future. What he learns at home, consciously and unconsciously, is in no appreciable way utilised, and what he learns in school bears no special relation to his home needs and home activities. The inevitable result is that after the barest rudiments are learned in the lower primary school, the pupil drops out and begins to learn weaving in the home. Or if he happens to be more fortunate, he struggles on through the middle school and perhaps the college, and then refuses to return to the loom.

"Industries thus tend to remain on the same old inefficient and unproductive level because the sons cannot apply the kinds of learning they have received to improving them, and because they have come to regard the industry as a distinctly inferior kind of activity as compared with teaching or being a clerk in the Post Office, or an official.

"So the whole tendency, of our missionary education at least, is to train our young men away from the trades and industries of the country—and I dare say that the country is actually poorer today than 20 years ago. Instead of the new education increasing the wealth of the nation and pushing back farther the margin of existence for the masses, it has so far rather increased than otherwise helped the problem of living a decent life.

"It would not be fair, however, to fail to say that missionary education, while as yet it has not made much contribution industrially and economically, has yet made a very notable and probably a much greater contribution in several other fields, for after all, man does not live by bread alone. One cannot contemplate without great anxiety a rather large and sudden industrial and commercial prosperity of the common people with their present ideals of honesty and morality and how they spend the little leisure they have. How many of the so called higher and educated classes actually stand worldly prosperity and leisure without moral decline? So, if we in our ignorance do emphasise and give that other-worldliness type of education, it is far from being a loss to the fundamental needs of the nation. Still we cannot have a very high type of Christian if he has to live and support a family on $10 per month. Fortunately, up to the present, those who have a middle and college education have been able to secure fairly well paid employment and live on a higher plane, even though they may not have added much to the economic wealth of the nation.

"Hence, so far as most of our education has any conscious aim, we should have to say that it has almost exclusively a moral and an intellectual aim—an aim that carries our sho; over the heads of the masses. We cannot and should not lower these aims, but I am convinced that we are holding far too much to the inherited bookish education of our forefathers, Chinese and western, that leads only the favored few on to better and higher things, and leaves the great mass either without any education directly helpful to the life they must live, or helpful only in bringing discontent with the old life, but impotent to enable them to reform and enrich that old life through some expert knowledge that will bring improvement.

Western Experience Cited

"But in saying this, I do not mean to imply that the missions have been wrong in the kind of educational work they have so far developed, nor that they should do less of the same kind of general and cultural training. The leaders of England and France and America have not been trained in trades school and Tuskegee Institutes, but have been trained in Oxford and Cambridge and Harvard and Yale and similar institutions. And yet France and England would hardly be surviving today had it not been for the specialised Universities of France and of Sheffield and of Birmingham and of Leeds and of Liverpool and of the hundreds of trade and vocational schools scattered through those countries, that have trained millions of hands to do things needed to support and protect life and to increase the wealth that enables the expenditure of untold millions in a crisis like the present.

"We still must help China to train potential leaders through a broad acquaintanceship with the arts and sciences and history, etc., followed, where possible, with professional, specialised training—but we should also help train intelligent followers who can do what the farmers and artisans and laborers of other lands can do, and who have too the possibility of living on a plane of life much higher than the common man of China today. Moreover, in training leaders, do we have to retain so exclusively the traditional materials and methods, on the ground that they alone are liberal and cultural? I think not.

"However, as I see it, the greatest problem of China, outside of that of good government, is an economic problem. Not a 'bread-and-butter' problem, nor are we talking about a 'bread-and-butter' education. China has for centuries been living a 'bread-and-butter' existence and certainly does not need any of our help to continue that. We are concerned rather with the problem or higher and better standards of living, of increasing the general wealth of the masses, of making life for the people real life. Our educational work, so far, is helping solve this only indirectly; and our example I fear has been that of leading the nation astray, rather than otherwise. We have been followed perhaps to a larger extent than we realise, by the nation in the prevailing type and general educational emphasis. We have given no model or illustration of industrial or trades schools that turned the pupil back to develop better farms or produce better artisans or better merchants—no schools that have a tendency to check at the fountain the ever recurring crop of poor and near-dependents.

Social Ideal Must Be Changed

"But, constructively, what can or should we do? I think no one yet, at least among the missionary body, knows enough about the far-reaching and complicated problems of industrial education adapted and suitable to the needs of the Chinese society to make any very constructive and workable suggestions. I believe thoroughly that industrial education is the great educational problem of China, but for the Missions to actually take it up in any worth while way seems almost hopeless, it presents to us so many apparently insurmountable difficulties. What boy from a Christian family will even consider learning any trade that requires manual labor, necessitates for years to come relatively little attractive remuneration, and carries with it practical social inferiority in the minds of the educated? The gulf between the scholar or the determined-to-be scholar and the laboring population is so wide and deep and sharply defined, and the life and income is so unattractive that heroic measures to bridge the gulf are needed. Until the government can take up the problem with expert intelligence and unchangeable determination, I fear little can be done directly by the missions in a large way. Such schools would need to be heavily subsidised for a good many years at least, and would be expensive in operation. But the problem involves not only the establishing and running efficiently such schools, but also the development of new industries and new markets and in many ways a reorganisation of society. Where the missions can help most, probably, will be in co-operation with the government and with local communities, in furnishing teachers, in introducing new industries and new methods, in helping to give honest administration, in helping to keep up sustained efforts in the face of disappointments, and above all in sympathetic attitude and appreciation and encouragement."

Dr. Kuo's Speech

Dr. Kuo's speech in part follows:

"The variety of causes and motives in this new tendency of education explains the lack of unity in the means and methods used by the different nations," says Dr. Kuo, "however, the conviction of the necessity of vocational education is today universally recognised. No argument is longer needed in favor of it; the present need is for careful study of methods and details in conducting and administering it. This general conviction of its necessity is shown in many ways, in the establishment of special vocational schools, in the introduction of vocational and prevocational courses in public schools, and in the universal interest shown in vocational guidance. The making of numerous surveys bearing upon vocational education, the federal and state aid given to vocational education, and the adoption of laws providing for vocational education are other proofs of the world-wide interest shown in the movement.

"In this country the movement for vocational education is still in its infancy. The term Chin Nieh Chiao Yu which stands for vocational education is a new phrase in the Chinese educational terminology. The importance of emphasising the vocational element in education, however, has been keenly felt by the leaders in education in recent years through the knowledge of what is being done in America and Europe but mainly through the failure of modern education in China. One of the most important and difficult problems waiting for solution is the economic problem, and education has been regarded as one of the fundamental methods of its solution. But the result of modern education in China not only shows little possibility of its ability to solve this problem, but threatens to become one of the obstacles of its solution. Investigations show that of the graduates of middle schools in China less than one percent enter college, and of the graduates of the higher primary schools less than twenty per cent enter the middle school; the remaining are either out of employment or have entered occupations for which they have received no special training while in school. So serious is the case of unemployment that modern education has been charged of having created a large number of Kao Tung Yu Min, meaning high class idlers.

Graduates Are Unemployed

"The products of existing schools of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce are no better off than those turned out by the schools of general character. It is a well-known fact that of the graduates of such schools only some thirty or forty per cent have found employment, most of whom, however, are not engaged in those fields for which they have been prepared. The inability of society, in its present stage of industrial development, to assimilate the products of the modern school may have been one of the causes of this sad state of affairs, but the main reason is generally attributed to the unpractical nature of the school work.

"The lack of special vocational training in common schools and the unpractical nature of the work in industrial and professional schools are accompanied by another factor, namely, the attitude of the people toward the practical occupations of life. The old classification of the social ladder, viz., first scholar, second farmer, third mechanics, and fourth merchant, still holds its sway in the minds of the people, and literal pursuit is yet regarded as above that of manual labor, commercial occupations, and the rendering of tangible services to society. This old idea that only to labor with the mind is honorable while to toil with the hands is unworthy constitutes one of the chief obstacles for making education practical and closely related to life's needs.

"In the light of these and other considerations which might be mentioned educational leaders of China have become fully convinced of the importance of emphasising vocational education. This conviction is shown in the recent organisation of the National Association of Vocational Education. The aim of this organisation is three fold: first, to extend vocational education; second, to affect improvement upon the work of the existing schools of vocational nature; and third, to reorganise the work of general education with the view that it may be closely related to vocational life. The program of the Association includes the publication of a magazine bearing on vocational education, the establishment of model vocational schools and an educational museum, as well as the organisation of a bureau of vocational guidance. The success of the association in enlisting into its membership many prominent leaders of the republic, the generous financial aid received from the central and provincial government, and the nation wide attention which the movement has attracted, all indicate that the association so auspiciously organised promises to become a powerful instrument in promoting practical education in China.

Results Already Obtained

"Indeed, the work of the Association has already borne fruit. Soon after the organisation of the association, a commission of Chinese educators went to Japan and the Philippines for the special purpose of studying the methods and means in vocational education. The findings of this commission, especially the success of the educational experiment in the Philippines, attracted nation-wide attention. As a consequence other commissions of a similar nature followed with the result that the experience of the neighboring islands in the administration of vocational education is made the object lesson for many. In the summer of 1917 a special institute was held in Shanghai under the auspices of the Kiangsu Educational Association during which a series of lectures on vocational education was given to the delegates from the sixty districts of the province. In the fall of the same year a national conference of the heads of schools of agriculture, industry and commerce was held in Peking for the consideration of problems of improving and extending their work. During the national conference of provincial educational associations held in Hangchow, the question of vocational education was made the central theme of discussion and important recommendations bearing on the question were made by the conference to the Ministry of Education. The conference further recommended that vocational education be made a chief topic of study by all the provincial educational associations during the coming year, and that the results and attempts made are to be reported to the conference at its next annual meeting. Although it is yet too early to formulate any definite program out of the discussions and trials that are being made, certain general tendencies of the movement are easily traceable.

Directions of Activity

"1. Educational surveys are being planned to ascertain the needs of society and to obtain data upon which to base a vocational educational program. 2. It is generally recognised that the existing schools of vocational nature are defective in that the work is aimless and unpractical; attempts are being made for their improvement, in order that they may fulfil the purpose for which they are established. 3. Provision is being made for the differentiation of courses in the middle school to meet the differing needs of the students. 4. Supplementary courses of vocational nature are being organised in the primary schools for graduates who do not enter the higher primary. 5. Continuation schools are being organised in connection with primary and industrial schools for those already engaged in vocations. 6. Courses in domestic science, drawing, hand work, and other courses of a practical nature are being made effective in the preparation for life. 7. Normal schools and higher normal colleges are assuming the responsibility of training teachers of vocational subjects.

"These represent some of the tendencies of vocational education in China. The problem which now faces us is to carry them out into fuller realisation. This is no easy task. Most of the problems involved are being approached for the first time. It is true that many suggestions may be learned from abroad, but practical devices and working methods can be borrowed only to a comparatively slight extent. For the future China must work out the problems of vocational education by herself, with, of course, the largest possible co-operation from the Christian educators of China.

"If Christian education is to become more than a mere evangelising agency, and should adopt as one of its aims the production of useful citizens for China, then this important element in modern education should be given a place which it deserves. That the industrial element in education has not been entirely neglected by the Christian Missions is shown by the fact that the China Centenary Missionary conference passed a resolution to this effect: Resolved: That this Conference recognises that the social progress and material well-being of the Christian community is vitally linked with its moral and spiritual progress, and therefore the promotion of wise mensures for the industrial development of the Christian community constitutes a legitimate element of mission enterprise, and would strongly urge upon the several Mission Boards the importance of giving such work a recognised place among their agencies in China, and of affording it adequate support. That we recommend to all who have charge of mission schools and colleges that they carefully consider the advisability of establishing industrial departments in connection therewith, both for the educational value of manual training and also in order that Christian students may have the opportunity of earning the cost of their education.

Scope Must Be Widened

That many Christian schools in China have introduced some industrial work of one kind or another is another proof that the value of industrial education has been recognised. However, the nature of the industrial work so far undertaken by Christian educators in China, has been conducted mainly for its educational value or for providing students with opportunity to earn a part of the cost of education. The time has now come for Christian educators to have a

(Continued on Page 11)



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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 6, 1918

Why Parliament Cannot Govern Ireland

By G. Bernard Shaw

EVEN more important than the setting up of an Irish Parliament is the abolition of the now quite obsolete Parliament at Westminster that calls itself an Imperial Parliament, and is neither imperial, nor national, nor English, nor Scottish, nor Irish; neither flesh, nor fowl, nor good red herring.

It was hopelessly beaten by its work in the old days of laissez faire, when it was believed that the secret of government is not to govern.

Today, when it has been discovered that the secret of government is to let nothing alone, it has been reduced to absurdity; and the country is being governed partly by the major generals, and partly by bodies unknown to the constitution. There is only one Dublin Castle in Ireland; there are a dozen in England. When is that wretched country going to insist on enjoying Irish liberty?

Sir Horace Plunkett has not to demand home rule for Ireland; he has to offer it to England, to Scotland, and even to Wales, if Wales cares for it.

At present the four nations are supposed to be governed by an Anglo-Scottish-Irish-Welsh Parliament in which the Irish, though representing only one-tenth of the population of the whole and less than a third of the area, has more than a sixth of the membership, holds the balance of power, and occupies so much of the time of the House that its business seems to consist mainly of Irish legislation and the discussion of Irish grievances, though Ireland is in every way a happier and freer country to live in than England.

The Irish members also interfere extensively in English and Scottish business, but are so successful in keeping Ireland out of British arrangements that until very lately Irish clocks did not keep the same time as English ones.

Irish laborers and small cultivators live in cottages built for them out of public funds, whilst English navvies and skilled workers in the building trade pay half a crown a week for half a bed in a room containing six or eight inmates and are fortunate if they can find even this accommodation within two miles of their job.

Any nation less sheepish than the English would have cut the cable long ago and insisted on having a parliament of its own for its own affairs.

Therefore the first step for Ireland is to force Home Rule on England as a measure of common humanity and good political sense. Scotland will not refuse a Scottish Parliament, and Wales can have one if she wants.

But Ireland will not let England go quite free; her military forces are too valuable an asset, and Ireland has too much to gain, as we have seen, by pooling services and pooling rent with the other island.

Besides, England, left to herself, would go to the devil politically, and her fate would involve the others.

There must therefore be a federal parliament in addition to the national parliaments, and in this federal parliament of the British Isles Ireland will retain her representation, and probably continue to occupy more than her share of attention.

But she will have a further representation. The empire (for convenience's sake I use that offensive and inaccurate term) will be held together by a conference which will be a new experiment in democracy, forced on us by the fact that the dominions will not stand the imposition on them of a central body with legislative or coercive powers of any sort.

This conference will be a representative body, and its business will be to consider the affairs of the empire as a whole and to recommand necessary simultaneous measures to the federal parliament.

It must consist of representative statesmen from all the countries concerned, including Ireland, which will thus have her national parliament, her representation in the federal parliament, and her place on the Imperial Conference. The Irishmen who want anything less than this are clearly Separatist, and, I repeat, separation is out of the question, as it would leave England with as strong a hold over Ireland as over Belgium, whilst Ireland would have no hold over England at all.

From the moment the word convention was mentioned, it was clear to those who knew the history of such conventions that the Federal solution was inevitable.

The British North American act was the outcome of the Quebec convention. The Australian Commonwealth was the outcome of the Sydney convention.

When the Irish talk of "Dominion Home Rule" they seldom know very accurately what Dominion Home Rule is, because neither in the Canadian, Australian, nor New Zealand Federations, nor in the Union of South Africa, is there anything like the ridiculous home rule bill on which Parnell and the Irish Parliamentary party wasted thirty years ignobly squabbling, only to find, when it came to the point, that Ireland wants genuine national self-government and not a grudged latchkey given with an intimation that the door will be bolted at half past ten every night.

What "Dominion Home Rule" means is, roughly, that Ireland is to be like Canada and Australia and South Africa, and not like Egypt and India. And this means a Federation of the British Islands. Later on the Eastern Empire will have to be dealt with; and whoever cannot see the importance of having the Irish question settled before then on lines which will make the Western Empire as free and homogeneous as possible is not much of a statesman.

This solution sweeps Catholic Sinn Fein and Ulster Sinn Fein into the same dustbin. The childish parochialism of "We Ourselves" and "We Won't Have It" becomes ridiculous when Ireland is seen in its relation to the political system of which it forms a part. It is no use pretending that what is good enough for England, for Scotland, for Quebec, for Ontario, for Sydney, for New South Wales (not to go outside the Empire to the United States) is not good enough for Ireland. Ireland sulking in a corner by herself is nothing: Ireland with her finger in every pie will gather more than her share of plums.

One result will be that Ireland will cease to be republican. Being a republican myself I think this a pity; but it is impossible to ignore the steady resistance of the Dominions to the substitution of any other link than the crown for the Britannic Alliance (as the Fabian Society calls the Empire). The explanation is plain enough.

The "Crowned Republic," which is the hollowest of journalistic phrases in England, is a reality in Australia, in South Africa and in Canada. There the career is open to male political ambition and female social ambition as completely as in any republic, which is very far from being the case in London. And the control of the King is negligible, whereas that of a Roosevelt might be formidable.

Now this is precisely the state of things that will be produced in Ireland by Federal Home Rule.

We are thus within easy distance of the time when England, seething with republicanism, will have the crown firmly held down on her writhing brows by all the other members of the Britannic Alliance, headed vociferously by Ireland. General Smuts has voiced for us the cry of the Empire overseas: No Imperial Federation and No Republicanism. Let Mr. de Valera take counsel accordingly.

It may be the fate of America, with France and Russia, to impose the discrowned republic on Ireland and the other crowned republics, as Mr. Wilson has (between the lines of his reply to the Pope) threatened to impose it on Germany; but Ireland will certainly not impose it on England, nor even want to when she is restored to normal political health by Federal Home Rule.

Sir Horace Plunkett, then, must draft his bill to establish Federal Home Rule not only in Ireland, but in England and Scotland as well. It will not be necessary to consult England: nobody ever does consult her about her own business; she will swallow it as she has swallowed the Defense of the Realm Act and the bureaucratic autocracy of the new departments.

Correspondence

Orlando, Garibaldi And Wilson

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir:—When Garibaldi was raising an army in the service of Victor Emanuel, he called the youth of Naples and said to them, in so many words, "I have nothing to offer you but rags and suffering and hard labor, but let any man who loves his country, rise and follow me!" The youth of Italy arose and effected the unification of the Italian states.

Ever since the forces of Democracy, liberty and freedom clashed with the forces of Autocracy that had taken a strong hold upon Europe, the spirit of Garibaldi has been hovering everywhere and the call to the youth of free countries to take up arms for the redemption and the liberation of the world from slavery has reverberated throughout the length and breadth of our habitable globe.

Signor Orlando, the Italian Premier, has made a striking and most significant statement to a representative of Le Temps. In the spirit of the immortal Garibaldi, he declared with overpowering force the determination of the Allies to continue the struggle until the enemy had been subdued and entirely defeated. "They must fight," continued the Premier, "against the power of oppression since they remain incorrigible. Whatever sacrifices and risks the struggle involves, they are a thousand times preferable to the irreparable decrepitude into which those would fall who would resign themselves to failure." These words are pregnant with meaning. They are capable of no misconstruction or equivocation. One feels like the commander of the good ship "The Revenge" of whom Tennyson says:—

"Sink me the ship Master Gunner!
Sink her, split her in twain;
Fall into the hands of God,
Not into the hands of Spain!"

And yet for all that there is a silver lining to all the clouds. The hearts of the people—of the great toiling, aspiring masses—are sound, and are beating in quick response to the call of the spirit of a better democracy abroad in the world, which is sooner or later going to strike off the shackles from all who truly believe in liberty.

And this move is clearly in accordance with President's Wilson memorable message to the Congress, in which he said: "We shall regard the war as won only when the German people say to us, through properly accredited representatives, that they are ready to agree to a settlement based upon justice and the reparation of the wrongs their rulers have done. When this intolerable thing, this German power, is indeed, defeated, and the time comes that we can discuss peace—when the German people have spokesmen whose words we can believe and when those spokesmen are ready in the name of their people to accept the common judgment of the nations as to what shall henceforth be the bases of law and of covenant for the life of the world—we shall be willing and glad to pay the full price for peace and pay it ungrudgingly. We know what that price will be. It will be full, impartial justice—justice done at every point and to every nation that the final settlement must affect our enemies as well as our friends."

In other words the noble President of the great democratic nation pleads, as he has often pleaded for "a square deal for every nation, no more and no less." He desires "the peace of justice" and his noble efforts are put forth in the direction of the administration of justice to the end that peace may yet prevail. He desires that nations may enjoy the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. He is toiling hard, striving with might and main, to secure the end that wrongs may be righted, that inequities may be replaced by equities, that the rights of the smaller nationalities may be safeguarded, so that each and all may feel confidence in the future. And towards this end, we all must be ready to face hardships and to struggle bravely and manfully, if we wish to conquer the giants who oppose us. The law of human progress is one which may be summed up in these words: "You must struggle and overcome, or you must yield and be overcome." Yours faithfully,

MENTOR.

Shanghai, Feb. 5, 1918.

The Crewless Raider

German raiders that put out to sea without crews, being operated electrically from shore, are reported by British war-ships cruising off the Belgian coast. Several appear to be in use, although no effective attacks have yet been made by them. The crewless boat should not surprise us, since the ordinary torpedo is itself a vessel of this type. The torpedo, however, is set off on its trip and then takes care of itself. A craft of this kind, either of the same size or much larger, which should be under perfect control from the shore, has been the ideal of many inventors for years; and some close approaches have been made to its realisation, though the Germans appear to have been first to use it in actual warfare. The writer of a leading article on the subject in The Scientific American (New York) tells us that as far back as 1885 the British Admiralty experimented with a similarly controlled vessel known as the Vernon. In our own country the same idea was put forward twenty years ago, in the form of the Sims-Edison directive torpedo, which was driven by an electric motor and steered by magnets, both being operated by current supplied through a cable. The Victoria, an Australian invention, used compressed air as its motive power. Still another type was the Brennon, which received considerable attention from the British Admiralty. The writer goes on:

"But all directive torpedoes were found to be only moderately successful, and none of them gained much favor with the naval authorities. For one thing, the trailing cable presented numerous difficulties in operation; and the craft, equipped with either an electric motor or a pneumatic engine, was not overpowerful for the work at hand. The main objection, however, was in the matter of visibility: the Sims-Edison torpedo, for instance, could only be followed by the eye to a distance of about two miles, beyond which it was lost to sight. This short range naturally proved a serious obstacle, for in coast-defense work it is necessary to be able to strike at an enemy at a far greater distance—at least a distance as great as the range of his guns.

"During 1898 Nikola Tesla, the well-known inventor, of New York City, proposed a crewless raider or torpedo operated by wireless waves, and obtained a patent on such a device. Practical wireless telegraphy was then barely a year old, and it is very doubtful, indeed, if he would have had much success with his radio control if it had been put to a practical test. And even allowing that it would have proved successful, Tesla only solved half the problems, namely, those having to do with the trailing cable; there still remained the paramount question of visibility.

"Since Tesla's wireless raider, inventors in practically every country in the world have at some time or another suggested radio-controlled craft for destroying hostile warships, in some instances even building and trying out such vessels with promising results. For our part, John Hays Hammond, Jr., developed a radio-controlled craft which performed remarkably well in experiments at Gloucester Bay, Mass., and it is quite likely that this young inventor achieved the greatest advancement in this field.

"Still, naval authorities in the past have preferred to make use of more conventional weapons such as the torpedo, the submarine, and the torpedo-boat destroyer, leaving the crewless raider aside for future consideration. The last-mentioned weapon, to their mind, was only applicable to coast-defense work, and then only under certain ideal and rare conditions."

Coming to the present crewless raiders of the Germans, the writer cites statements of the British Admiralty that these are electrically controlled boats propelled by twin gasoline engines, partially closed in, and capable of a high speed. Each carries a drum with 30 to 50 miles of insulated cable, through which the mechanism is controlled. The forepart carries 300 to 500 pounds of high explosive, arranged to explode on impact. To quote further:

"The method of operating the crewless raider is to start the engines, after which the men leave the boat. A seaplane, protected by a strong fighting patrol, then accompanies the vessel at a distance of from three to five miles and signals to the shore operator of the helm. These signals need only be 'starboard,' 'port,' or 'steady.'

"By an obviously clever grouping of the wireless idea, the high-speed gasoline craft, and the electrically controlled plan, the Germans have made use of the crewless raider scheme in a twentieth-century way. They have not overcome the disadvantages of a trailing cable, to be sure; but they have overcome the problem of visibility, for the aerial observer in the seaplane which convoys the raider is at all times within visual distance. Since power to drive the craft is entirely self-contained and need not be transmitted through the cable, the Germans have been able to use a much smaller cable, and thus overcome the difficulties in this direction. It is evident that they use a one-wire cable, depending on the salt water for the return current to complete the circuit. The mechanism aboard the boat probably includes a contact-making device operating by steps, so that certain combinations of impulses sent over the single-wire cable bring any desired set of contacts into position to perform the required operation.

"Just how effective the crewless raider is in practise still remains to be proved. Perhaps the Germans, overconfident of their scheme, have been rather premature in launching their latest naval surprise. Perhaps the crewless raiders are best adapted to work at night or during foggy weather, when the craft, by means of hooded lamps, as in the case of the old Sims-Edison torpedo, can remain invisible to the enemy while its course is in plain view of the seaplane observer.

"But why have the Germans revived this idea? The answer is not difficult to find. For months past British monitors of shallow draft have been operating off the coast of Flanders, harassing with their heavy guns the German troops and organisations on the Belgian shore and hinterland. At times the Germans have had their communications seriously threatened by the shelling from the British monitors, and at all times they have been seriously troubled by these barge-like ships mounting huge 16-inch guns.

"How to do away with the British monitors has been a sore problem with the Germans. Their shore batteries have been unable to inflict serious damage on the enemy because of their being outranged. Submarines could not be used against the British monitors because the waters off the coast are too shallow. Only a major naval attack could solve the problem—and then only if the German Fleet were fortunate enough to escape the main British Fleet.

"By a gradual process of considering and eliminating every means of dealing with the troublesome British patrols, the Germans finally hit upon the crewless-raider idea, which they have now tried, but so far without success. Surprise was the biggest factor in favor of the revived weapon; and though this factor is now gone, it will be interesting to note what success, if any, the Germans have in the future."

Travelette

Santa Marta

Santa Marta, Colombia, is one of the great banana ports. After the days of the Spanish Main, when it was the scene of hot fighting between Spanish and English, and won a place in the romances of Kingsley as the setting for a naval battle, Santa Marta sank into a tropical siesta that lasted until the banana business was put on a world-wide basis by a great corporation. The banana shippers awoke her, and now there is a great air of activity and bustle in the old bay.

Bananas must be handled fast. This is unfortunate, since they grow in tropical countries, where people do not like to move fast, but it is necessary. From the time they are cut on the plantation until they are unloaded in Liverpool and New York, the big yellow bunches are moved as rapidly as possible at every point. Even then the disaster of premature ripening sometimes overtakes them, so that only the other day some 13,000 bunches were given away at the wharf in Boston.

The tropical shipping port, such as Santa Marta, is one of the most critical points in the process, for an hour or two in the burning sun may suffice to start the ripening. So the fruit is handled with all possible despatch. It comes to the pier on a train of narrow-gauge freight cars, tugged by a toy locomotive, and a crowd of dusky cargadores trot to meet it. The train runs alongside the waiting ship, loading elevators are swung into place, and a stream of bananas begins to pour into the gaping hold. The cargadores seize a bunch on each shoulder, carry them to the endless band that leads to the ship, drop them, and return for more. It is strenuous work on the equator, but it takes sixty thousand bunches to fill a ship.

Santa Marta is a banana town. Take away the banana business, and you would have little left. The offices and employes of the fruit company, the houses of the planters, the men who work on the plantations, make up the city. So no one feels it is an injustice that the little narrow-gauge passenger trains should be side-tracked whenever a banana train wants to pass.

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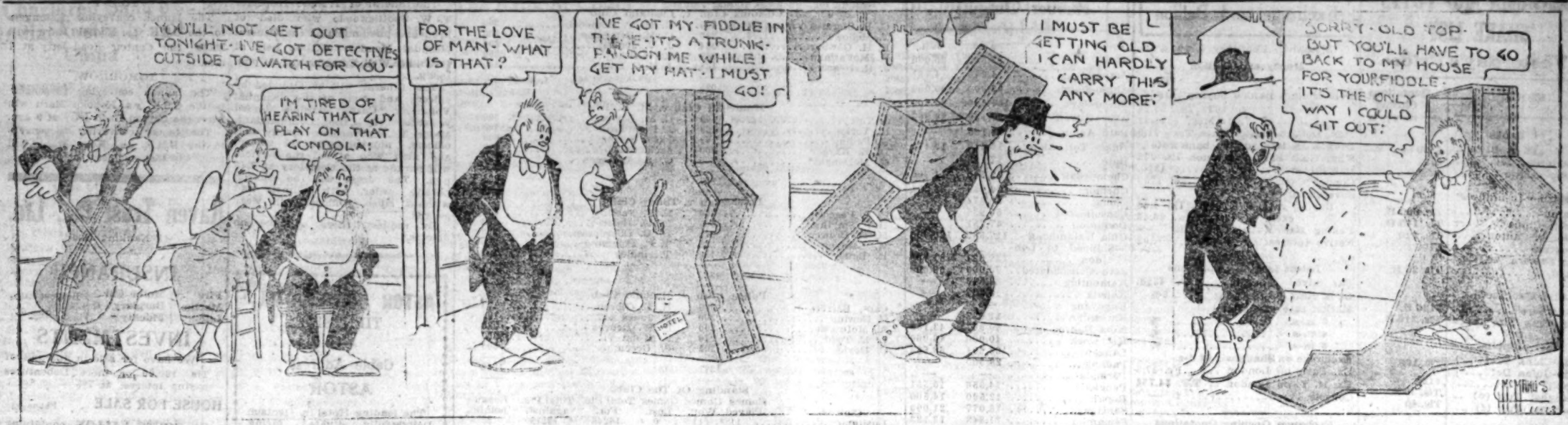
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W. T. Findley, M.D.
36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

Bringing Up Father — By George McManus



Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Where The World Gets Its Sugar — By Garrett P. Serviss

Now that popular restaurants furnish a teaspoonful of sugar in a little paper envelope as the maximum allowance to the customer for each cup of coffee or tea, and that grocers in many places put up the signs "no sugar" to save their breath, the importance of sugar in the world, when the nations come to grips, begins to impress the imagination very forcibly. When we had sugar to throw away nobody asked where it came from, but now everybody wants to know not only where the sugar comes from, but what chances there are of increasing the supply. Moreover, we are very glad now to use the golden-brown and chocolate-brown sugar of our grandmothers.

There are five well-known sources of sugar, viz. sugar cane, sugar beets, sorghum, sugar palms and sugar maples.

Of these, sugar canes and sugar beets are by far the most important. The world's crop of the year 1909-10 amounted to 10,787,000 tons of cane sugar and 6,505,000 tons of beet sugar. This was slightly above the average of the preceding seven years. Of the total the United States produced 1,105,000 tons of cane sugar and 192,000 tons of beet sugar. All of Europe produced only 16,000 tons of cane sugar—and that was done in Spain—but Germany alone produced 2,000,000 tons of beet sugar and Austria-Hungary seconded her with 1,240,000 tons, while France produced 812,000 tons.

Europe is emphatically the land of the sugar beet, while Asia (where it had its origin) is that of the sugar cane, America standing second in the cane column. In the crop year above mentioned the total production of cane sugar in Asia was 6,232,000 tons, the share of the British Asiatic dependencies being 3,750,000 tons. The total for all America, North and South, was 3,955,000 tons, and to this Cuba's contribution was 1,700,000 tons, or nearly 600,000 tons more than that of the United States.

These statistics will help the reader to learn where the sugar comes from. Now let us turn to the possibility, or probability, of an increase of the supply. The figures that we have given do not cover the less familiar sources of sugar, although these are not absolutely, but only relatively, of smaller account. Cane sugar and beet sugar are practically the same thing to the consumer, but some of the other sugar are both chemically and alimentarily different.

In a situation of necessity like the present, all become acceptable. Sorghum stands at the head of the less popular sugar producers—i. e., less popular in America. This sugar-yielding grass originated in Africa, although it has attained a more extensive cultivation in eastern Asia than in any other of the world. It is sometimes called "Chinese sugar cane," and it equals if it does not exceed in amount of sugar production the real Asiatic cane.

Mr. L. Lodian, writing in the Scientific American, attributes to it the lion's share of Asia's average annual production or 12,000,000 tons. In its commonest form, he says, it appears in "sun-dried sheets and bars of delectable caney flavor," and adds to the per capita sugar consumption of the Asiatics exceeds that of any other race. If the sorghum "caney" is as delicious as that made from American maple sap it is no wonder that the Asiatics are fond of it.

In Japan sugar is made from rice as well as from cherries, melons, dates, etc., and in Turkey, India, and elsewhere in the east, from several species of palm. Korea makes sugar from wheat and barley. In the Ganges valley the average annual production of a sugar palm is thirty-five pounds. In Arabia dates and cocoanut palms are a source of delicious sugar. In our northwestern States fine sugars have lately been made from Indian corn, or maize. But the distinctive American sugar is that derived from the sap of the hard, or rock, maple, which is at the same time one of our most beautiful tree. This has a flavor all its own, unlike that of any other sweet. Canada and the northern United States are the natural home of the sugar maple. An average tree carefully tapped will yield about four pounds of sugar per season.

Of course the important thing to be considered is the relative yield of the various sources of sugar. From a world viewpoint cane, sorghum and beets stand away in the lead because they are so widely cultivable as well as because of their large yield per plant or per acre. Sugar cane in America yields a maximum of about 16 per cent of sugar and since about twenty tons of cane can be grown on an acre, the sugar yield per acre may be put down at three tons.

Beets average from 10 to 18 per cent of sugar and the sugar yield per acre is on the average about the same for cane. Some experimental plantings in England have yielded as much as four tons per acre. As already remarked cane and beet sugar are the same in taste and appearance when highly refined, but there is a great difference in favor of cane sugar when the two are in a crude state.

In case of a continued sugar shortage, or famine, many families in the country might imitate the Japanese, the Arabs, and other Orientals, who make very palatable sugars from a great variety of sweet fruits, such as figs. In fact in the southwestern States the mesquite bean is already employed for this purpose, the syrup being obtained by crushing and evaporation.

Mr. Lodian calls attention to a new proof of the cosmopolitanism of New York furnished by the fact that, in its divers shops, every known form of sugar from all quarters of the earth may be found on sale.

The Great Expectancy

"Just think," commented a friend of mine, looking at two little girls of 5 and 6, "these children will not be able to remember what the world was like before the war." No, that is past history now. Where are those old years of 1911, 1912, 1913? They seem ages away across there in the sunshine of the past, with a black chasm yawning between us. Never did history leap so abruptly from one epoch to another.

Some of us do not even yet realise the change. We think that, when peace returns, the old world as we knew it will return with it. And in that hope we are still trying to pull the remnants of that old world up over our ears to shut out the tremendous footfalls of the oncoming new. We think to placate the ravenous times with little sops of service, a little knitting, a little patriotism, a little Red Cross work, as if one sought to defend one's self with a knitting needle against the Kingdom of Heaven. Like the man in the parable, we had built snug material barns, and thought ourselves safe, when suddenly God said: "Thou fool, this night is thy soul required of thee."

Shall nothing spiritual be born for the world out of all this grief? Shall Europe be crucified for no resurrection?

Perhaps it was inevitable that the old world of the materialist, top-heavy with its overweening pride, should, like the devil-possessed swine of the Scriptures, rush violently down a steep place to its own destruction, and in the throes of its titanic suicide pull the rest of the world temporarily down with it. Moreover, when man is well and prosperous and full of himself, there seems to be little room for God; but when his prosperous world comes suddenly to an end, it leaves with him a vacuum of despair, into which the Spirit may pour itself.

Perhaps also we hold too cheaply beliefs for which we are never called upon to die. The early Christians did not take their faith lightly—they knew that at any moment they might have to offer their lives for it, and a thing that one dies for is a precious thing. We had forgotten that we could die for ideals, and when enough have fought and bled, those who are left may accept from their hands, with a stricken reverence, the hyssop of eternal truth, seeing how very deep it has been dipped in the sacrificial blood.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.
Kamakura Maru ..... Dec. 15
Kanagawa Maru ..... Jan. 12
Mishima Maru ..... Jan. 21
Monmouthshire ..... Jan. 30
For Liverpool
Talthybius ..... Jan. 24
Tamba Maru ..... Dec. 29
For New York
Matoppo ..... Dec. 1
For San Francisco
Adeline Smith ..... Jan. 31
Colombia ..... Jan. 1
Siberia Maru ..... Jan. 7
Tenyo Maru ..... Jan. 25
Venezuela ..... Feb. 3
For Tacoma
Hawaii Maru ..... Dec. 29
Javary ..... Jan. 2
Mexico Maru ..... Dec. 27
For Seattle
Grayson ..... Nov. 19

Siccawei Weather Report

4.—Overcast weather with rainfall or fog on the coast at Wethaiwei Guzlay Foochow, Wenchow and in Formosa. N.E. breezes prevailing almost everywhere The barometers have fallen on the continent and risen in Japan.

5.—Overcast damp and misty weater Barometer considerably bllow the overage but slowly rising.

Tuesday, February 5, 1918.

WEATHER	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm...	762.63	763.91
Bar. at Centg., inches.	30.03	30.08
Variation mm for 24h	−4.31	−2.74
Variation mm for 12h	−0.11	+0.89
Wind—Direction	NNE	NW
Wind—Kilom per hour	7	24
Wind—Miles	4.3	14.9
Temperature—Cen ...	6°4	7°4
Temperature—Fah ...	43.5	45.3
Humidity: co	98	91
Nebulosity 5-10	10	10
Rainfall mm	0.6	—
Rainfall inches	0.02	—

Typewriters For Sale

5 New MULTIPLEX HAMMONDS, Model 1916 ..... Gold $110.00 each
1 Rebuilt Royal No. 5 ..... Mex. $95.95 „
1 Second-Hand Royal No. 0 ..... „ $50.00 „
1 „ „ Erika ..... „ $50.00 „

Two Styles of Type, or From Two To Ten Languages, are Always in the Multiplex typewriting machine, so arranged that you may Just Turn The Knob and Instantly Change from one type or language to another.



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Of interest to those who would decorate their homes with artistic effect and economy:

An interesting booklet explaining the unique advantages of ALPHA-FLAT, the latest production of scientific paint-making specially prepared for interior decorative effects, sent post free on request by the

SOLE AGENTS:
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Black Bitumenous Coating for use on Iron, Steel and Zinc.

Rust-resisting, and withstands salt and fresh water, chemical fumes, dilute acids and alkali.
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Shipwork, collierywork, metal chimneys and all iron work in proximity to fumes of sulphur, carbonic acid and chlorine. Specially suitable for ironwork structures in tidal waters where the combined influences of immersion, weather and sun have to be combated.
Not *a decorative article.*
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SHANGHAI

Seven easons why every housewife should use
Del Monte
Canned Fruits and Vegetables

GUARANTEE
We guarantee positively that in the preparation of our products, no adulterant of any kind is used.
PURITY
In syrups for our table fruits we use the best dry granulated sugar without glucose, saccharine, or any other substitute. Our goods comply with the provisions of the National Food and Drugs Act, Serial Number 6628.
FLAVOR
Our fruits are filled into the cans when in their fresh condition before cooking. They are then sealed up and processed, so that the natural flavor is retained. Being packed where grown, our products are really *fresher than the fresh* fruits and vegetables ordinarily bought on the market and brought to the housekeeper two and more days old.
CLEANLINESS
Our factories are kept in a thoroughly clean and sanitary condition. We insist upon neatness in all departments, and our goods are packed under the most favorable conditions, both as regards cleanliness and intelligent supervision.
WHOLESOMENESS
In the cooking process, our canned products are necessarily sterilised, and keep in any climate. Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, "The Westfield Board," and other food experts give these products highest rating of quality.
ECONOMY
Our products are not only nutritious, wholesome and delicious, but more economical than similar products put up at home.
CONVENIENCE
Ready for an emergency—all these products are practically ready to serve—the canned vegetables may be used cold in salads or warmed and seasoned to suit the taste.

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Victrola

The caller probably said she would like to hear Harry Lauder—or perhaps she mentioned Caruso. Anyway, the Victrola "obliged" with her favorite—just as it would always "oblige" *you* with your favorite music if you had one in your home.

$15 to $400. Easy terms.

VICTOR AGENTS
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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$590 Sa.
Chartered	£71
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 300 B.
North China	Tls. 115 B.
Union of Canton	Tls. 720
Yangtsze	$190 B.
War Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd.	Tls. 20 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$126 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 310 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def	
"Shell"	112s.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 30 S.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 40
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9¼ B.
Oriental Cons	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	Tls. 2.40 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 130 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 82 S.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 15 S.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 69 S.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 98½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 72 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 69 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd	$9 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cottons Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 170 S.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
International	Tls. 90
International (pref.)	Tls. 42½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 72½
Oriental	Tls. 44 S.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 125½ B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14.10 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 8.20 Sa.
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 95 S.
Industrials	
Sulter Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	Tls. 90 B.
Green Island	Tls. 7.00 B.
Langkats	Tls. 14 S.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 70
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tls. 14¼ B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$100
Moutrie	$35
Watson	Tls. 5½
Weeks	Tls. 13½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 9¼ S.
Amberst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8½ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4.10 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 29 S.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 0.90 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 3.40
Bute	Tls. 1 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.12½ B.
Chempedak	Tls. 10½
Cheng	Tls. 2.10 Sa.
Consolidated	Tls. 2½ B.
Dominion	Tls. 9¼
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 6.80
Java Consolidated	Tls. 16½
Kamunting	Tls. 5¾
Kapala	Tls. 0.90
Kapayang	Tls. 27½
Karan	Tls. 12
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 7
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 16½ B.
Padang	Tls. 12 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 8½
Permata	Tls. 3
Repah	Tls. 0.90 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.80 B.
Seekep	Tls. 5¾ B.
Semambu	Tls. 1 B.
Senawang	Tls. 10 B.
Shanghai Kiebang	Tls. 0.92½
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
Shai Malay-pref	Tls. 10½ S.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.35 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.55
Sungei Duri	Tls. 9
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6¼
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 0.70 B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.70 B.
Shiping	Tls. 1¼
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.95 B.
Tebong	Tls. 17½ B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 4¾ S.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 140 B.
Cultty Dairy	Tls. 8½ S.
Shai Elec and Asb	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 66 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Morse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shai Telephone	Tls. 77 S.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 190 S.

S., Sellers. Sa, Sales. B. Buyers.

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British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 5, 1918.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	
@ 105=Tls. 95.24	
@ 72.2=Mex. $131.91	
Mex. Dollars Market rate Tls. 71.9	
Dragon Dollars: native bank rate	
S'hai Gold Bars. 978 touch Tls. 262	
Bar Silver	43¼d.
Copper Cash per tael	1753
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/3¼d.=Tls. 4.66	
exch. @ 72.2=Mex. $6.45	
Peking Bar	Tls. —
Native Interest	.02

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	43¼d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London Fr.	27.5
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T.	$4.70½
Consols	£ —

Exchange Opening Quotations

London T.T.	4/3¼
London Demand	4/3⅜
India T.T.	254
Paris T.T.	586
Paris Demand	T.T. 587
New York T.T.	102¾
New York Demand	102¾
Hongkong T.T.	89
Japan T.T.	50½
Batavia T.T.	231½

Banks Buying Rates

London 4 m/s. Cdts.	4/5½d.
London 4 m/s. Docy.	4/5¾d.
London 6 m/s. Cdts.	4/6¼d.
London 6 m/s. Docy.	4/6½d.
Paris 4 m/s.	614
New York 4 m/s.	106¾d.

Customs House Exchange Rates For February

Hk. Tls.	4.21 @ 4/3½			£1
,,	1 @ 581	=	Francs	6.47
,,	1 —		Marks	—
,,	0.88 @ 101½		Gold	$1
,,	1 @ 51		Yen	2.18
,,	1 @ 15		Rupees	3.56
,,	1 @ —		Roubles	—
,,	1 @ 1.50		Mex.	$1.50

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, February 5, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATION

Official

Yangtszepoo Cotton (ord.) Tls. 8.20

Chengs Tls. 2.10

H. & S. Banks $590.00

Unofficial

Yangtsze Insurance $200.00

Malabons HK $33.00

Malabons EX $68½

New Eng. Tls. 14.60

Country Club 6% debs. Tls. 80.00

H. & S. Banks $590.00

Shanghai Docks Tls. 80.50

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, February 2.—Today's rubber prices were:

Plantation First Latex Crepe.

Spot: 2s. 3d. Buyers.

April to June: 2s. 4¼d. Buyers.

Tendency of Market: Dull Steady.

Previous Quotation, London, Feb. 1:—

Spot: 2s. 3d. Paid.

April to June: 2s. 4¼d. Paid.

Tendency of Market: Steady.

RUBBER OUTPUT

Messrs. Ilbert and Co., Ltd., the Local Secretaries of the Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ltd., inform us that they are in receipt of the following telegram from their Penang Agents:—

Output of Dry Rubber for Jan. 120,000 lb.

Shipped 81,760 lb.

Cocoanuts 337,000 nuts.

Rainfall 9 inches.

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling

Take advantage of the Exchange.

Telephone to us, Central 2601, or write to the Head Office,

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

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PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 22 years,

103 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Rubber Outputs

	Dec.	Jan.
Alma	37,500	35,000
Amherst	4,206	4,731
Anglo-Dutch	63,000	60,000
Anglo-Java	151,000	149,000
Ayer Tawah	27,129	26,265
Batu Anam	18,189	—
Bukit Toh Alang	16,410	19,479
Bute	17,158	—
Chempedak	12,300	11,700
Chemor	20,439	23,291
Cheng	20,574	—
Consolidated	55,935	—
Dominion	47,751	—
Gula Kalumpong	117,585	120,000
Shipped to London	128,931	81,760
Java Consolidated	70,000	63,000
Kamunting	23,545	—
Kapala	10,337	—
Kapayang	—	—
Karan	11,525	—
Kota Bahroe	40,967	43,159
Kroewoek	40,000	43,000
Langkat	63,691	68,683
Padang	28,500	—
Permata	—	—
Pengkalan	14,956	15,551
Repah	12,500	14,500
Samagaga	18,077	21,000
Semambu	11,848	13,128
See Kee	—	—
Senawang	38,107	40,763
Shanghai-Malay	—	—
Shanghai-Klebang	13,747	14,800
Shanghai-Kelantan	11,300	15,819
Shanghai-Seremban	13,645	13,971
Shanghai-Pahang	14,380	16,185
Shanghai-Sumatra	55,620	58,750
Sua Manggis	—	—
Sungala	12,339	12,439
Sungei Duri	25,461	27,025
Taiping	—	—
Tanah Merah	34,800	—
Tebong	72,000	69,000
Ulobri	5,842	4,370
Ziangbe	70,000	64,000

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, February 2.—Today's silver prices were:—

Bar Silver Spot: 43¼d. Quiet.

Previous Quotation, London, Feb. 1:—

Bar Silver Spot: 43¼d. Steady.

LANGKAT OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for the week ended February 3 was 424 tons."

Amusements

"THE BIRTH OF DEMOCRACY" OR "ROBESPIERRE"

A Tale of the French Revolution by the World-Renowned Dramatist

Victorien Sardou

Featuring

LYDA BORELLI

Produced by the Cines Company of Rome

IN SEVEN ACTS

With 30,000 People in the Cast, to be exhibited

AT THE

VICTORIA THEATRE

ON

February, 5th, 6th and 7th

ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong and North Szechuen Roads (about 150 yards from Range Road.)

Tonight Tonight

Showing

The Concluding Episodes of the

"Purple Domino"

Entitled: "The Prisoner of Love"

See Tonight

The Fascinating Story in 2 Parts

"ANTIQUE ENGAGEMENT RING"

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"THE NEW BUTLER"

"BILLY'S LITTLE JOKE"

"SLIPPERY SLIM'S DILEMMA"

The Greatest of all Serial Pictures

"The Voice on the Wire"

Will be Commenced

ON MONDAY, 11th FEBRUARY.

Shanghai Inter-Club Billiards League

Results for the week ending January 26.

Customs Club v. Lusitano Club

G. B. Stormes	120	G. M. P. Remedios	300
T. Mellows	233	C. M. Remedios	300
B. H. Gowing	284	J. V. Jensen	300
H. McFarland	288	Ed. Leitao	300
J. R. Heard	160	J. M. C. Lopes	300
	1095		1500

Municipal Club v. M. E. I.

J. Talt	169	G. M. Boyes	300
R. Yorke	169	J. E. Wilson	300
H. Pelling	169	Thos. Spring	300
D. E. Kryger	300	Arch. Sharp	197
G. McDonald	300	G. S. Anderson	237
	1107		1334

Powhattan v. Thirty Club

C. S. Peacock	300	E. F. Fasting	254
H. S. Smyth	300	E. D. Bush	283
H. E. Brewer	272	H. B. Ollerdessen	300
H. Langley	262	T. E. Poignand	300
R. Bailey	191	T. Hadley	300
	1325		1437

Police Club v. Masonic Club

Capt. Barrett	300	H. E. Gibson	179
C. Dewing	300	F. Jones	197
A. McIntosh	300	P. W. Reeves	286
L. E. Todd	270	P. Kohn	300
C. Doyle	201	S. Green	300
	1371		1262

Standing Of The Clubs

Club.	Games Played.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Total Pts. For.	Total Pts. against.	League points.
Lusitano	11	11	0	16248	12218	22
Thirty	11	9	2	15516	12995	18
Powhattan	11	7	4	15239	14326	14
Police	11	6	5	14572	14474	12
Customs	11	5	6	13760	14774	10
Masonic	11	4	7	13762	14912	8
M. E. I.	11	2	9	13869	14969	4
Municipal	11	0	11	11748	16041	0

Sailors' War Orphans' Fund

(Under the auspices of the Navy League and the British and Foreign Sailors' Society.)

Subscription List No. 95.

V. H. R.	Tls.33.00
C. W.	$25.00
P.T., T.N., S.T., and P.C. in memory of Mrs. Viyan	$10.00
Mr. and Mrs. T. McC.	$5.00
S. M.	£2.2

S. Mason,
Hon. Secretary & Treasurer.
c-o North China Insurance Co., Ltd.
Shanghai, February 5, 1918.

STEVENS IN CHANGCHUN

Despatch Reports Railroad Head Going To Petrograd

Tokio, January 31.—Mr. John F. Stevens, head of the American railway commission to Russia, and Colonel Emerson, the chief of the operators who are now at Nagasaki, arrived at Changchun last Monday morning, reports a despatch to the Nichi-Nichi. The despatch states that they continued on their way to Petrograd, although when Mr. Stevens left here it was reported that he only intended investigating conditions in Siberia, with a view to resuming work on the Russian railroads, if the present state of affairs permitted.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE "The Home of Good Pictures"

TONIGHT, FEBRUARY 5th and 6th

PEARL WHITE = The Girl Who Juggles with Death
PEARL WHITE

"THE FATAL RING"

Episode 17: "The Death Weight" Episode 18: "The Subterfuge"

WIFFLES The brightest of our French Humorists

IN

"I MARRY MY WIFE'S SISTER"

A clever and bright little French comedy

Pathe's American Gazette | Pathe's British Gazette

THURSDAY NEXT

CHARLIE CHAPLIN "The Gloom-Shifter of Europe"
CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN

"THE CURE"

2000 feet of Laughs, Roars and Yells

OLYMPIC THEATRE

February 5th and 6th

"THE LUST OF AGES"

with Lillian Walker

A Thrilling Photo-Drama. A New York Triumph

IVAN BANKOFF

The World's Celebrated Dancer

Aimee Maynard

Australia's Beautiful Dainty Dancer

"A MORMON MAID"

February 8th and 9th

Mae Murray

2 Big Shows: One Price of Admission

70 cts., $1.00, $1.50

Obituary

Trooper Inspector Spottiswoode

The funeral of Trooper Inspector T. W. Spottiswoode who died of bronchial pneumonia at the General Hospital Monday, will be held at Bubbling Well Cemetery at 4 p.m. today.

The funeral will be attended by officers and men of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps. Orders issued yesterday by the Commandant, Major T. E. Trueman, specify that officers, non-commissioned officers and men who attend the services will parade at the Cemetery at 3.45 p.m. The dress will be Church parade order, with helmets and without rifles. Officers will wear swords.

By request, there will be no flowers.

Launch Services

TODAY

The launch conveying passengers to the O.S.K. s.s. Shosoh Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 7 a.m.

TOMORROW

The launch conveying passengers to the O.S.K. s.s. Kohoku Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 9 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9 p.m.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL,
TIENTSIN.

Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Comfortable Bedrooms with Bath; Double, Single or En Suite.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.

15 Nanking Road.

INSURANCE

Fire | Motor Car | Lowest rates
Marine | Burglary | Lowest rates
Life | Fidelity | Phone 65

INVESTMENTS

We have for sale in amounts of Tls. 100.00 or more Debentures paying interest at 7%.

HOUSE FOR SALE Phone 60

ON ROUTE VALLON, containing dining and drawing rooms, large halls, 4 bedrooms with built-in closets and cupboards, 3 tiled bathrooms with latest modern fittings, large veranda and servants' quarters, garden, tennis, etc. Tls. 25,000.

OFFICES TO LET Phone 60

One room at 15 Nanking Road.

LAND FOR SALE Phone 60

ON ROUTE SAY ZOONG, 2½ mow suitable for foreign residence

ON RUE LAFAYETTE, 10 mow suitable for foreign residences.

YOUR INSURANCE

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

at lowest current rates

Yangtsze	Fire
Equitable	Fire
South British	Marine
New York Life	Life
Railway Passengers	Motor Car

(*Accident, Fire, Third Party, Theft*)

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

6 Yuen Ming Yuen Rd. Tel 778

"BEAR BRAND" STERILIZED

BERNESE ALPS CREAM

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS



SOLD BY ALL GROCERS

THE BERNESE ALPS MILK CO.

1 Foochow Road.

Cheap Lighting

Everybody, of course, knows that electricity is the cleanest, softest and in ALL respects the best illuminant, but not everybody yet knows that

THE METAL LAMPS

has cut down the cost of electric lighting to a third of its former amount making it the CHEAPEST illuminant.

PRICE OF METAL LAMPS

16, 25, 32 and 50 c.p.	Tls. 0.40 each.
100 c.p.	,, 0.85 ,,
200 c.p.	,, 2.50 ,,

Obtainable at the

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. NO. 2660

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMNER.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoote	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des-Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according ta arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ..... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
$33,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ...	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Iudustrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowsk	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H.$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital .....H.$1,371,500
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund...H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ...$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital:
Chinese Government 10,000,000.00
Chinese Mercantile Community 2,312,500.00
$12,312,500.00
Reserve Fund 1,892,564.85

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

Interest allowed on Tael Current Ac-
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG,
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London; London, County and Westminister Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ...Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 22,100,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank,
The London Joint Stock Bank,
Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	London	Shanghai
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Seattle
Changchun	Lyons	Singapore
Dalny	Mukden	Sydney
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kalyuen	Peking	Rangoon
Kobe	S. Francisco	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital .....$ 300,000.00
Reserve .....$ 10,000.00
Deposits (June, 30, 1917) $1,590,006.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits U.S. $1,348,000.00
U.S. $7,848,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Batavia	Kobe	San Francico
Bombay	London	Santo Domingo
Calcutta	Manila	Santiago de los
Canton	Medellin	Caballeros
Cebu	Panama	Shanghai
Colon	Peking	Singapore
(Cristobal C.Z.)		Tientsin
Hankow	San Pedro de	Yokohama
Hongkong	Macoris	

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Petrograd
Buenos Aires	Rio de Janeiro
Caracas, Venezuela	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Habana	San Paulo
Moscow, Russia	Valparaiso
Montevideo	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND.
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered, Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shangha.
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.
Paid-Up
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted o approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-Up). Yen 18,750,000
Reserve ..... Yen 2,800,000
Deposits ..... Yen 150,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niihama, Hiroshima, Yana, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASHARA,
Manager.

Telephones:—
2315 Manager. 4663 Compradore.
2350 Gen. Office. 4621 Nights only.
3536 General Office.

行 銀 孚 中
Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head office: Tientsin

Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ninpgo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager.
Y. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	..	..	..	18.00	..	17 30
Amoy and Hongkong	..	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	21.00	..	..	..	..	20.30
Europe via Siberia (P. Train)	† Via Pukow	..	21.00	..	..	..	17.00
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	21.00	..	..	16.30	17.00	21.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21 0	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan ports	Yeiko maru	18.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Japan and U.S.A. via Moji	do	..	..	..	..	A20.(0	19.30
Hongkong and Canton	Kwangtee	21.00	..	..	16.30	17.00	21.00
Swatow	Shengking	8.30	9.30	..	..	..	8.00
Foochow		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Peking and T'sin (Every day)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17 0
T'sin (Daily except Sunday)		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Ningpo	Hsi. Ningshao	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
T'tao, Dalny, M'churia & R'pe	Kobe maru	..	..	..	..	A20.00	19.30
Keelung and Foochow	Kohoku maru	..	..	..	..	B 0.00	..
Foochow	Kohoku maru	8.00	..	..	..	..	..
Twingtao, Manchuria & Dalny	Kobe maru	19.0	..	..	..	..	7.30
Chinwangtao	Kenkon maru	21.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Friday Feb. 8,							21.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Saturday, Feb 9.							
Swatow and Hongkong		..	17.0	..	..	..	..
Manila (Sect	Ecuador	16 00	..	..	..	..	..
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Shuntien	21.00	..	..	..	..	14.30
Japan Ports	Takeshima m.	18.00	..	..	16.30	17.00	21.00
Monday, Feb. 11.					..	..	17 00
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	21.00	..	..	..	..	..
Europe via Siberia (Express)	† Via Pukow	..	21.00	..	..	..	20 30
Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Tuesday, Feb. 12.					..	..	..
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, C'da. U. S. & E'ope via U.S.A.		..	15.30	..	..	..	15.00

† Letters forwarded by this route only when specially marked.

A Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.
B Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day. Letters and boxes with declared value 5 p.m. on previous day. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m. on previous day.

* Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday and Wednesday at 9 p.m. Registered m is are closed half an hour earlier.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin eve y day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice

Destination.	Mails.	
Shanghai-Nanking Train.	Close Daily. a.m.	p.m.
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China.	7.00	
Soochow, Wusih, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places	8.00	
	9.00	
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking all River Ports	11.30	
Soochow, Wusih and intermediate places		2.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and intermediate places		4.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River Ports North China		9.00
Shanghai-Hangchow Train.		
Sinchwang, (and Szeking), Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtien, Siashih, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan, (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping, (and Tangxi), and Hangchow (also Huchow)	6.30	
	8.00	
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, (& Tangxi), Siashih, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan, (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping and Hangchow (also Shaohing and Siaoshan)		1.30
Sungkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places		3.30
Ningpo via Hangchow Linghu	11.00	
Minhang, Nankiao and Tukiahang	8.00	
	11.00	
Tatwan, Nanhwei, Fengsien and Sinchang	7.00	
	11.00	
Courier		
Chowpu	6.30	
	11.00	
Foot Boat.		
Chwansha	6.45	
	11.00	
Cycle Rider		
Siccawei and Taipac	8.00	2.00
	10.00	4.00
		6.00
Kiangnan Arsenal	8.00	2.00
	11.00	4.00
Sundays only		1.30
Woosung Train.	Close Daily.	
Woosung (also Paoshan and Kiangwan)	5.50	2.10
	7.00	5.00
	10.10	6.30
	11.45	
Steamer.	Daily.	
	Sundays expected	
Ningpo, Chinhai, Tinghai and Wenchow		3.30
Steam Launch	Close Daily. a.m.	p.m.
Tsungming, Paochen, Haimenting and Miaochen	7.00	5.00
	11.00	
Chuking and Pinghu	8.00	
Huchow, Nanzin and		

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.
The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The N.Y.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Hongkong for Shanghai on Saturday.
The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.
The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The C.N. s.s. Chungking will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

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3 Foochow Road

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Reserve..... *„ 12,550,000.*
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London: Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd. The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: The National City Bank of New York. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

We transact a General Banking & Foreign Exchange Business.

S. TAKEDA, *Manager.*

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Taishun from Ningpo:—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Wilcox, Mr. F. R. Millican, Misses T. Howell, D. Zimmerman, D. Cressey.

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin from Wangshin-kong:—Miss Ellen Koo, and Mr. Jacobsen.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yeiko Maru from Japan:—Messrs. S. Yasui, C. Midsui, T. Sasase, J. Shindo, T. Maeda, and S. Mori.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb 13	...	Tacoma and Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 14	...	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
" 17	...	Seattle etc.	Suwa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Feb	7	6.00*	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yeiko maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
"	10		Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Takashima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
"	12	11.00*	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
"	14	...	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
"	15	...	Kobe	Kamo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
"	16	...	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
"	20	...	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakusan maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

London etc.	Inaba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Liverpool etc.	Kawachi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Feb	6	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin-Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S.Co
	6	10.00*	Swatow	Shengking	Br. B.&S.
	7	4.00	Ningpo	Taishun	Chi. C.M.S.N.Co.
	7	10.00*	Takao via F'chow & Keelung	Kohoku maru	Jap. S.M.R.
	7	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br B.&S.
"	7	A.M.	Hongkong	Kwanglee	Chi. C.M.S.N.Co
	9		Hongkong via Manila	Ecuador	Am. P.M.S.S.Co.
"	10	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Shuntien	Br. B.&S.
"	12	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br B.&S.
"	14	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br. B.&S.
	16	noon	Manila & Hongkong	Fushimi maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
	22	...	Hongkong	Mexico maru	Jap. O.S.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Feb	6	8.00*	Tsingtao and Dairy	Shoshu maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
	7		Chinwangtao	Kenkon maru	Jap. K.M.A.
"	8	7.30*	Tsingtao and Dairy	Kobe maru	Jap. S.M.R.
"	9		Tsingtao & Dairy	Hakushin maru	Jap. S.M.R.
	12	noon	Dairy	Sakaki maru	Jap. S.M.R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Feb	6	M.N	Hankow etc.	Ngankin	Br. B.&S.
"	6	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N.Co.
"	7	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi. C.M.S.N.Co.
"	7	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br. J.M.&Co.
"	7	M.N.	do	Sulyang maru	Jap. N.K.K.
"	8	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br. J.M.&Co
"	8	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap. N.K.K.
"	8	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br. B.&S.
"	9	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br. B.&S.
"	9	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap. N.K.K.
"	11	11.00*	Wuhu	Tamsui	Br. B.&S.
"	11	M.N	Hankow etc.	Tungting	Br. B.&S.
"	11	M.N	do	Yohyang maru	Jap. N.K.K.
"	12	M.N.	do	Chungking	Br. B.&S.
"	12	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br. J.M.&Co.
"	13	M.N.	do	Kiangtoo	Chi. C.M.S.N.Co
"	13	M.N.	do	Foyang	Br. B.&S.
"	13	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap. N.K.K.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Feb 5	Ningpo	Taishun	2013	Chi	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
5	Swatow	Shengking	1515	Br.	B.&S.	CNW
5	Chinwangtao	Unkai maru	1280	Jap.	M.S.K.	MBKW
5	Japan	Nagasaki maru	3843	Jap.	Suzuki & Co	
5	Hankow	Ngankin	1719	Br.	B.&S.	CMW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Feb 5	Hongkong & Canton	Sulyang	2300	Br.	B.&S.
6	Foochow	Hsinming	1428	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
6	Japan	Omi maru	3222	Jap.	N.Y.K.
5	Dairy	Sakaki maru	1346	Jap.	S.M.R.
5	Hankow etc.	Sulwo	1931	Br.	J.M.&Co.
5	Port Said	Awa maru	4774	Jap.	N.Y.K.
5	Japan	Yeiko maru	897	Jap.	Satoh Shokai
5		Feiching	994	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
5	Japan	Harold Dollar	2823	Br.	Robert Dollar
5	Ningpo	Taishun	1612	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
		Hwanhlee	1151	Chi.		USA
Feb 3	Japan	Caciques	4743	Am	P.M.S.S.Co.	
Feb 4	Hongkong	Castor		Br.		APCUW
Feb 4	Japan	Chuyu maru	451	Jap.	Suzuki & Co.	YKDW
Feb 4	Hongkong	Dunera	8470	Br.	P.&O.	PWE
Feb 4		Gregory Apcar	1961	Br.	D. Sassoon	
		Hwahjen	2567	Chi.	Continental	KND
Nov 4	Amoy	Hwahkun	2145	Chi.	M.B.Co.	YPD
Jan 19	Foochow	Hsinchi	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	BJ
Jan 11	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2013	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KND
Feb 3	Japan	Kojun maru	1308	Jap.	M.B.K.	MBKW
Feb 4	Hongkong	Kwangtah	1536	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Feb 4	Dairy	Kohoku maru	628	Jap.	O.S.K.	OSKW
Feb 3	Hankow	Meian	417	Am.	S. Oil Co.	SOOW
Jan 21	Hankow	Ningshao	2321	Chi.	N.S.Co.	NSW
Dec 25	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G.N.T.Co	SD
Feb 1	Japan	Falling maru	435	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	
Jan 30	Manila	Quinnebang	997	Am.	B. Tomes & Co.	BIH
Dec 2	Cruise	store Nordiska	596	Dan	G.N.T. Co.	ODW
Feb 4	Hongkong	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B.&S.	CNW
Jan 30	Japan	Taiwa maru	979	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	HYPW
Feb 1	Wenchow	Tungwah	746	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Feb 4	Japan	Takasan maru	1498	Jap.	M.B.K.	MBKW
Feb 4	Hankow	Taisa maru	1126	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDUW
Feb 2	Chinwangtao	Upolu	700	Br.	K.M.A.	

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. W. McIlwain, will leave on Wednesday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Sulyang M., Capt. A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the C. M. Central wharf on Thursday, Feb. 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5, The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Captain C. C. Williawa, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, February 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Fengyang Maru, Capt. A. E. Inwood will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Friday, February 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Capt. Pickard, will leave on Saturday, February 9, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungting, Capt. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, February 11, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chungking, Capt. E. Monkman, will leave on Tuesday, February 12, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang Capt. Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, February 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shengking Captain McIntosh, will leave on Wednesday, Feb. 6, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents. French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Oyoma, will be despatched on February 7, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at 9 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Kwanglee Capt. A. P Sanpster, will leave on Thursday, morning. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sinkiang Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Feb. 7, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shuntien, Captain Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, Feb. 10, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sunning Capt. W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Feb. 12, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung, Capt. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, February 14, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Mexico Maru, Captain K. Koniya, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on February 22, at —— —— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at —— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

TSINGTAO and DAIREN.—The Steamer Shoshu Maru, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Wednesday, February 6, at 8 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at 7 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

CHINWANGTAO direct, taking through cargo for TIENTSIN.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kenkon Maru February 7.* For Freight apply to Agents, No. 1 Jinkee Road Tel. No. 319.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA and SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B.C. v. N'SAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Manila M. Capt. N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on Feb. 13. Through Bills of Lading are granted for A'can ports and overland points connecting with the chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch Conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty on same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The O.S.K. No. 4. The Bund. Tel. No 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C.

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*The s.s. Wuchang and Chungking are especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung, Sunning and Suiyang.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Holhow, Pakhoi, Halphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.

Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tangchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the Winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO:—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailings will be suspended by this vessel from the 4th inst. owing to overhaul. S.S. Hsin Peking will resume her run on Wednesday, 20th inst. at 4 p.m. as usual.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

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S.S. COLUSA	Feb. 23	S.S. COLUSA	Apl. 6
S.S. SANTA CRUZ	Apl. 23	S.S. SANTA CRUZ	June 6

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freight or passage apply to
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Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidsu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C. arr. leave.
"MANILA MARU" ..(18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, Feb. 12, Feb. 13

For Hongkong arr. leave.
"MEXICO MARU" ...(12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiya, Feb. 21, Feb. 22

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tsingtau and Dairen arr. leave.
"SHOSHU MARU" ....(1,626 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto, Feb. 4, Feb. 6

For Foochow, Keelung and Takao arr. leave.
"KOHOKU MARU" ...(2,610 tons) Capt. M. Oyama, Feb. 4, Feb. 7

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.
For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—
M. YAMAUCHI, Manager.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address; SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4234, 4235.

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Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

T.K.K.

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APR. 13, JUNE 24, SEP. 3

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REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG
MAR. 31, JUNE 11, AUG. 22
(On the outward voyage the steamer will come up the river and will be berthed at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Hongkew Wharf. Entrance at No. 34 Broadway.)
G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT
NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.
'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
MMB	Apr. ..		D de Lagree	Fr g-b:	..	..	..	
CNWP	Oct. 26	Cruise	Nightingale	Br. g-b.	85	..	..	
&O I		do	Samar	Am g-b.	..	..	..	
YTPDW	Nov. 16	Cruise	Villalobas	Am.g-b.	..	..	..	Clarke

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

SHIPPING

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* (Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.

*(For Liverpool.)

	Tons		
KAWACHI MARU	12,500	———	
INABA MARU	12,500	———	

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine,	Feb. 17
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	Mar. 17

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

TAKESHIMA MARU ..	4,500	Capt. Y. Yoshida,	Feb. 10
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Feb. 12
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. Y. Yui,	Feb. 16
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Feb. 20
YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	Feb. 23

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

YEIKO MARU	4,000	Capt. S. Nagaya,	Feb. 7
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	Feb. 14

FOR JAPAN

KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	Feb. 15

KOBE TO SEATTLE

ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. I. Inadzu,	Feb. 24

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	———	Mar. 8

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	———	Feb. 16
SUWA MARU	21,000	———	April 22

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

AKI MARU	12,500	———	Feb. 20
TANGO MARU	14,000	———	Mar. 20
NIKKO MARU	10,000	———	April 17

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeware voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

Important Section in the Overland Route Between the Far East and Europe

SAVE TIME AND MONEY.—The Quickest, Cheapest, and Safest Route between the Far East and Europe is via Manchuria and Siberia. The South Manchuria Railway Company's Express Trains are equal to the best in Europe and America, and are timed to connect with other Express Trains and Steamers in the London-Shanghai Route and the Tokyo-Peking Route. Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars are attached to several of the Ordinary Daily Trains.

HOW TO REACH EUROPE.—The "Sakaki Maru" of the S. M. R. Co.'s Shanghai-Dairen Mail Steamship leaves Shanghai every Tuesday at noon direct for Dairen, and connects with the S.M.R. weekly Express. This steamer was specially built for the service, is turbine driven, equipped with wireless telegraphy, luxuriously fitted, and carries a doctor on board. (The "Kobe Maru" leaves Shanghai every Friday at noon, and calls at Tsingtao en route for Dairen). The Express, which leaves Dairen every Thursday, connects with the Trans-Siberian Express at Changchun, and passengers arrive at Petrograd nine days later, the whole journey from Hongkong to Petrograd occupying only 16 days.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.—The S. M. R. Co. have established, under its direct management, a series of Yamato Hotels at Dairen (the finest hotel in the Far East), Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun, all on European lines. Cook's coupons accepted. Tel. add.: "Yamato."

HEALTH AND HOLIDAY RESORTS IN SOUTH MANCHURIA.—South Manchuria's magnificent and bracing climate, beautiful scenery, great historic interest, old-world habits and customs, unsurpassed accommodation, and easy accessibility is fast popularizing it as the finest health and holiday resort in the Far East. Special seaside bungalow colonies have been established at Hoshigaura (Star Beach), near Dairen, under the management of the S. M. R. Co., and at Ogondai (Golden Beach), Port Arthur, under the management of the Port Arthur Civil Administration.

OF INTEREST TO SHIPPERS.—In addition to its Dairen-Tsingtao-Shanghai Mail Liners, the S. M. R. Co., runs a fleet of Cargo Steamers between Dairen and Hongkong, calling at ports en route. Other Steamship Services have regular services to and from Dairen. Particulars may be obtained from the S. M. R. Wharf Office, Dairen, and Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai.

TICKET AGENTS.—The S. M. R. Co's Railway and Steamer Tickets, Illustrated Guide Books, and Handbooks of Information may be obtained at all the Offices and Agencies of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son; the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co.; the Nordisk Resenbureau; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai; the S. M. R. Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai; or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

DAIREN,

Tel. Add: "Mantetsu." Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press

should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday.**

New Education Needed By Modern China, Is Advice

(Continued from Page 5)

more comprehensive understanding of the meaning of vocational education and to face the problem more seriously.

"The introduction of vocational education, of course, can take two forms: one is to establish definite vocational schools for trade or other occupational training, and the other is to make education of all sorts definitely and specifically preparatory for the life that the student will lead by making that life the basis of his education throughout. In carrying out either of these phases of work a large number of important problems have to be studied into carefully. The question of increased finance, or a redistribution of the funds available needs to be faced. The methods of training teachers skilled and in other ways qualified to undertake this new work has to be decided. The prejudice of the upper class against manual labor of any kind has to be removed. In addition to these general problems, there are many other intricate problems of administration and organisation to be considered. But we believe that the difficulties in the way are by no means insurmountable, for where there is a will, there is a way.

"It is gratifying to find that the Chinese Christian Educational Association has created a standing committee known as school and the start in life, and that the West China Educational Association has also created a standing committee on vocational training charged with the duty of preparation of courses in vocational training for all grades of schools and suited to different types of life. The Central China Christian Educational Association reports the appointment of a similar committee during the session of its last annual meeting. Is it not time for the East China Educational Association also to enter heartily into this modern educational renaissance by appointing a strong committee on vocational education whose duty should be to study the needs of this field, the problems involved and to present some constructive and practical recommendations at the next annual meeting of the Association?

"In the midst of strife, flood, plague, and other influences working for destruction, there are influences of reconstruction working quietly and steadily and revolutionising the whole social and industrial life of the republic. Of these influences education is undoubtedly by far the most potent. But this education needs to be vitalised and modernised by being made so practical that it will fit men and women to cope with the everyday affairs of life. In this noble work of reconstruction of the nation, Christian educators are given an opportunity to play an important part. Indeed, they have an opportunity to take a leadership in this educational revival that is now sweeping over the country. The question is will they seize this opportunity."

The Rev. H. W. Luce and the Rev. J. B. Webster reported at the morning session on the subject of Bible teaching in the schools. The Rev. Mr. Tong Tsing-en, of the Shanghai Baptist College, read an interesting paper on the teaching of Chinese, this paper and the curriculum for the teaching of Chinese being the result of the work of a committee of prominent Chinese educators. The work is deemed so important that further discussion on the points brought up will be continued at tomorrow's session.

Formation of a new association composed of the heads and deans of colleges was the principal feature of the afternoon session. This was brought about at the sectional meeting of the presidents and deans of colleges in China, presided over by Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, of St. John's University. The new association will be called the "East China Association of Colleges and Universities." The following institutions are listed in its membership:

Ginling College, Nanking; Soochow University; Shanghai Baptist College; Government Institute of Technology; Fuhtan College; University of Nanking; St. John's University; Hangchow Christian College; Medhurst College; and the English Methodist College, of Ningpo.

The Association adopted its own constitution and bye-laws and from now on will be a separate organisation from the East China Educational Association. The college leaders, however, passed a resolution urging the Educational Association to include a sectional meeting in its next year's program for college teachers.

Another afternoon sectional meeting was that of a group which took up the subject of kindergarten and primary school work. Miss Raffo of Soochow read a paper on kindergarten training and Miss Shoemaker exhibited kindergarten models, among them a very carefully constructed replica of a Jewish tabernacle, worked out on scale according to details and dimensions given in the book of Leviticus. The Rev. J. M. Espey also read a paper on the subject of religious training and personal contact with students in middle schools.

A paper on the "Training of Teachers" by Professor N. Gist Gee, of Soochow, will be the first consideration of the meeting today, following the devotional exercises at 9 a.m. The Committee on Course of Study, Dr. Fong Sec, chairman, will report at 10.30 and the Committee on Records, Mrs. Thurston of Nanking, chairman, will report at 11.30. Recommendations from the advisory Council and "Middle Schools" will be considered at the afternoon session. At 8.15 p.m. Dr. George Sherwood Eddy will lecture.

Dates Are Set For Spring Race Meet

Will Be Held May 13, 14 and 15, With Off-Day May 18

The Stewards of the Race Club have announced that the Spring Race Meeting will be held on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 13, 14 and 15. The Off Day Races will be held on the following Saturday, May 18.

Business and Official Notices

The Cathay Trust Limited

(in liquidation)

NOTICE TO ORDINARY SHAREHOLDERS.

Notce is hereby given that a third return of Tls. 0.50 per share, payable in debentures of The Tebong Rubber and Tapioca Estate Ltd., (in terms of the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on 21st January, 1918), has been declared and will be payable at the offices of the Company on and after 1st February, 1918, against production of the Liquidators' Certificate for endorsement.

J. C. DYER, Liquidator.
F. N. MATTHEWS, "
Shanghai, 26th January, 1918.

16647

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The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

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Warm Dressing and Rest Gowns.

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No. 4 Canton Road

KULING ESTATE

MANAGER WANTED

Applications for the position of Manager of the Kuling Estate will be received until March 31st, 1918.

Particulars in regard to qualifications, salary, etc., may be obtained from the Chairman of the Kuling Council.

Address: Rev. S. H. Littell, Hankow.

16453

Notice of Removal

CHINESE-AMERICAN COMPANY

have this day moved into their new offices

2A KIUKIANG ROAD

(first floor of the International Bank Building)

16689

COMPRADORE

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When you think of Szechuen Province Think of

WIDLER & CO.,

Chungking, W. China.

Born 1915 – Still Existing

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0000 = Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917. and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2055	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2220	1900	1000
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	730
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1900	1655	730
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1918	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2300	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1615
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1655	1605
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1547
1133	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1221
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	908
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	640
7.	:	—	220	:		:	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1813
1019	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	0028	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	0048	—		dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1258
1556	316	—	377	dep. Linchang dep.	—	126	1032
1815	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	:	—	420	:		:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2057
1156	838	—		arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1442
1206	840	—	523	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1432
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1843	1300	—	681	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	630
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1220	2000	530	1110	1800
1033	1455	2233	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858	638	1219	1908

d. Lincheng a.	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100	d. Tsochuang a.	1030
a. Tsochuang d.	638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	708	1302	1948	a. Lincheng d.	1120

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

$ — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. S — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE, IN FORCE FROM JANUARY 1st, 1918

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00
SOOCHOW ....dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08
WUSIH ....dep.	..	10.21	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.26	2.10
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.03	16.48	..	21.25	3.19
TANYANG ....dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG..dep.	9.16	12.52	14.56	17.17	18.22	..	..	6.06
NANKING.....arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.30	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50
PUKOW .....dep.	..	5.15.30	T.P.R. Second Day	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU ...dep.	..	8.18		..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL arr.	..	18.29		..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL dep.	..	16.55	P.R.R.	..	..	..	..	..
PEKING .....arr.	..	19.50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Express R.	Local
PEKING .....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.25	T.P.R.
TIENTSIN CENTRAL arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40	
TIENTSIN CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	..	$ 12.00	T.P.R. Second Day
TSINANFU....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.27	
PUKOW .....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.56	
NANKING ....dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14.20	18.55
CHINKIANG..dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	18.16
TANYANG ...dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.03
CHANGCHOW dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.18	15.03	17.59	20.20
WUSIH .....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.23	13.06	16.00	18.29	..
SOOCHOW ....dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..
SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	18.00	21.00	..

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects Pukow with through Siberian Service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.50	8.10	11.10	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	20.45
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.37	11.37	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	21.12
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.25	8.45	11.45	13.50	15.15	16.55	8.45	21.20

SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.20
KIANGWAN dep.	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41
WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	...
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.12	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South ..... dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16 07	17 42	....
Kashai ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13 28	....	16.53	18 49	....
Kashing ..... dep.	7.40	10.25	12 30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yehzah ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Chaugan ..... dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18 24	....	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7 00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Chaugan ..... dep.	...	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.35
Yehzah ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12 39	15.51	18.40
Kashing ..... dep.	...	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	*8.18*	*10.33*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South ..... arr.	*8.35*	*10.50*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	10 30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield ..... dep	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North ... . arr	....	11 00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00
Zahkou	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....

Zahkou.....	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	...	17.20	....
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12 45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

Business and Official Notices

International Recreation Club

OFFICIAL MEETING
(KIANGWAN)
12th, 13th, 14th and 16th February, 1918
(Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday)

The First Saddling Bell will be rung punctually at 11.30 a.m. each day, and Off Day, 16th February, at 1.30 p.m.
Tiffin Interval will be after the 4th Race each day.

Tickets of Admission for the three Official Race Days and Off Day to the unreserved part of the Compound only, may be obtained at the Gate or from the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.
PRICE $3 each.
Single Day Tickets obtainable at the Gate only. PRICE $1 each.

Special Trains: 10.45 a.m., 11.25 a.m., 12.25 p.m., 1.00 p.m., 1.30 p.m., 2.00 p.m.
Off Day, 1.00 p.m., 1.30 p.m.
Tiffins will be served by Messrs. Shepherd and Ih Tse Shan at the Race Course.

By order,
V. J. CHANG,
Secretary.
16761



I ask you a Question!

CAN you be successful in life, if you do not know your own character and capacities, and the heart and mind of those with whom you are connected? **NO!**

I'll tell you by HOROSCOPE, studied and written by myself. I am not a Fortune-Teller, but a well-known Telepathist, Astrologist and Graphologist.

DR. JOHN,
Central Building, 18 Nanking Rd.
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16736

New Testament Christianity

Advertiser (British) is desirous of meeting with any other foreigners in Shanghai interested in the plea urged by "Churches of Christ" and "Disciples." Apply to Box 272, THE CHINA PRESS.
16771

A. D. C.

178th Production

"The Witness FOR The Defence"

A Play in Four Acts
BY
A. E. W. Mason

Friday, 15th Feb., 1918
Saturday, 16th „ 1918
AT 9 P.M.

Portion of the proceeds to be devoted to
"Sailors War Orphans' Fund"

Booking for the above two performances will open at Messrs. Moutrie & Co., Ltd., on Friday, 8th Feb., 1918.

By Order,
Wm. Armstrong
Business Manager
16726

The Chempedak Rubber and Gambier Estate, Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Eighth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, 26th February, 1918, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 22nd to the 26th February, both days inclusive.

By Order of the
Board of Directors,
J. A. WATTIE & Co., LTD.,
Secretaries & General Managers.
16765

National Loan of Third Year of Republic (1914)

Subscribers to the above loan are hereby notified that the first annual drawing of Bonds, which should have taken place on 15th December last, will be held at Peking on 20th February.

A list of drawn bonds with date and place of payment will be notified in due course in the newspapers.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs.
INSPECTORATE GENERAL OF CUSTOMS,
Peking, 2nd February, 1918.
16760

HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 8a Miller Road. Tel. North 2961.

DR. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases.

DR. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases,
Confinements, Surgery,
Skin Diseases,
Venereal Diseases.

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SIR EVERARD FRASER, K.C.M.G.
Exhibition of British official

WAR FILMS

IN AID OF WAR FUNDS.

The King's Visit to His Grand Fleet
The Battle of Arras
The Advance of the Tanks,
etc., etc., etc.,
AND
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

Thursday, 7th February, 1918, at 9 p.m.

Seats $3, $2 and $1.

MATINEE
Saturday, 9th Feb. 1918 at 3 p.m.

	Adults	Children
Circle	$2.00	$1.00
Stalls (reserved) ..	2.00	0.50
„ (unreserved) .	1.00	0.25

Booking now open at MOUTRIE'S.
16624

BILL SMITH



"The right thing done in the right manner by the right men in the right place at the right time—that is the creed of scientific manogement."

Cocktails? The answer is Gordon's Dry Gin.

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Sole Agents

THE HAN-YEH-PING IRON & COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

WHEREAS: A Share Script of the above Co., Series Poo (普) character No. 3,759, for 600 shares, face value $30,000.00, in the name of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce and deposited in the Bank of Territorial Development of China, Ltd., has been lost by the Shanghai Branch of the said Bank, and its Manager, Mr. C. T. Hsu, having notified the public of such loss in the local papers, declaring it null and void, and application for duplicating the above named lost share script made to the Han-Yeh-Ping Iron & Coal Co., Ltd., and as on the 5th February, 1918, three months have elapsed since public notice was given of its loss, and since official sanction has been given to the Han-Yeh-Ping Iron & Coal Co., Ltd., by the Mnistry concerned for duplicating the said lost Share Script.

THEREFORE: NOTICE is hereby given that the said lost Share Script Series Poo (普), character No. 3,759, for 600 shares in the Han-Yeh-Ping Iron & Coal Co., Ltd., being amongst the 45,503 shares held by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce which had been previously declared lost by the Shanghai Branch of the Bank of Territorial Development of China, Ltd., and that the Ministry concerned, who are rightful owners of the said lost Share Script, having officially recognised its loss and that in view of the fact that three months public notice had been given by the Bank concerned, as required by the Bye-Laws of the Han-Yeh-Ping Iron & Coal Co., Ltd., a NEW (Duplicate) SHARE SCRIPT will be issued by the Han-Yeh-Ping Iron & Coal Co., Ltd., to replace the lost Script, and NOTICE is also given that after the issuance of the said new Share Script the Han-Yeh-Ping Iron & Coal Co., Ltd., refuses all recognition and responsibilities of the lost Script.

Dated at Shanghai, this 3rd Day of February, 1918.
16739

New Provisions

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SEASON 1918

TSINGTAU

Commencing MAY 15th

T. NAGAO, General Manager



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ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
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Dress Shirts of Silk Crepe; *Silk Socks* guaranteed in all respects; Fine American Style *Neckwear, Dressing Gowns and Bath Robes.*

Latest Modes for Men
Who Want the Best

ARTHUR & BOND

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 8

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

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APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
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Comfortable rooms Front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table.
Telephoe North 482

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens
Tel. 1946.
TO LET in No. 11 facing Park a large bedroom and sitting room combined with closed verandah and bathroom attached. Suitable for small family or bachelors, also a cosy attic. Every comfort guaranteed.

TO LET: furnished, in Avenue Joffre, from end June to middle October, a detached house standing in its own grounds, 6 rooms, garden with greenhouse, stabling, garage, telephone. Moderate rent. Apply to Box No. 269.
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TO LET, large flat, furnished or unfurnished, two rooms, bathroom, kitchen, gas stove, light, telephone. Apply French Milliner, 22A North Szechuen Road.
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16746

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES TO LET. New building, No. 38 Nanking Road, second floor. Large, small or in suites; prices from Tls. 30 to Tls. 50; consider offices. Apply on premises, representative, top floor.
16770

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16751 F.6.

TO LET for immediate occupation, large godown on ground floor of No. 4A Kiangse Road—Rent Tls. 110. Apply to THE CHINA PRESS OFFICE, or 10 Yangtszepoo Road.
16752 F.10.

TO LET, with immediate occupation, 4 suitable office rooms, 9A Hankow Road. Please apply to Box 264, THE CHINA PRESS.
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16728 F.8.

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